The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,188 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
L. Indus	3297	800	W. E. Breeze	10th Oct.
M. Hydaspes	2984	500	G. Scrivener	17th „
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th „
— Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Aitkinson	31st „
L. Shannon	4118	800	J. S. Murray	7th Nov.
M. Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	14th „
L. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairclough	21st „
— Lombardy	2726	600	W. E. Thompson	28th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London tranship to vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	17th Oct.
MASSILIA	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	31st „
SUTLEJ	4494	800	A. H. Johnson	14th Nov.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Actg. Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Oct. „ 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Actg. Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Oct. 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 1st of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 310, Rs. 180, First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbook.

A discount of 10, 20, and 10 per cent is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	750	on Saturday, 1st Nov.
ABYSSINIA	3,500	400	on Monday, 1st Dec.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are last hope.

For Handbook information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th October. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines. Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows.—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail) .... 1st class ...
Via Dieppe .... 1st class ...
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage tickets.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3400	480	H. S. Young	21st Oct.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	D. C. Boothby	15th Nov.
s.s. NUBIA	3383	480	T. G. Knox	To follow.
s.s. PERSIA	4500	600	R. Hutchison	do.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th September, 1884.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY OF VENICE, 3,297 tons, will sail for Liverpool on or about 13th October. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel well known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta has very superior accommodation for a large number of first class passengers. No others taken.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st Sept., 1884.

PASSENGER SEASON 1884.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HAND-BOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS" and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all others of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.
Bombay, February 1, 1884.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

Opposite Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana.

With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.

TERMS MODERATE.

The Hotel is a detached building possessing every advantage.

TAYLOR'S COLABA HOTEL, BOMBAY,

IS situated in a healthy position on the sea-shore, west the Island, and is open all round to the sea breeze. It has the advantages of being far away from the noise and confusion of the Traffic of the Town, while it is within five minutes' drive by rail, car, or carriage of all business places; and within five minutes' walk to the Swimming Bath.

The Hotel stands in its own grounds, surrounded by a garden.

TERMS MODERATE.
Proprietress, Mrs. TAYLOR.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCK EXTENSION.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY and EXCAVATION of a WET DOCK of about 25 acres to be constructed on a site to the southward of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The works include about 7,750 lineal feet of wharf walls, a sea entrance and a passage communicating with the Prince's Dock. Plans, conditions of contract, specification and form of tender may be seen at the office of the Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 27th August, and copies of the same, if available, may be obtained on payment of Rs. 120.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for contract No. 1 Masonry and Excavation Dock Extension," are to be lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust at Bombay at or before noon of the 14th day of November, 1884. No pledge given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

G. MANSON,
Secretary.
25th of August, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,977 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th October, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 6th October, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 Tons, on 9th October, 1884.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th October, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,

WINE MERCHANTS.

THE superiority of the Company's imports is so well and widely known throughout India, as to need no reiteration.

WINES.

SHERRIES	per doz. Rs. 15, 20, 24, 25, 28, 38.
PORTS	„ „ 18, 26, 32.
CHAMPAGNES	„ „ 27, 34, 50, 55.
CLARETS	„ „ 10, 14, 16, 21, 26, 32.
SAUTERNES	„ „ 17, 21, 30.
BURGUNDIES	„ „ 17, 18, 21, 23, 30, 38.
HOCKS	„ „ 17, 20, 23, 27, 33, 35, 42.
MOSSELES	„ „ 30, 34, 41.

SPIRITS.

BRANDY	per doz. Rs. 25, 26, 28, 30, 33, 34, 37, 38, 54.
WHISKY	„ „ 20, 21, 22½.
GIN	„ „ 16, 17, 18, 20.
RUM	„ „ 22½.

LIQUEURS.

Per Bottle .... Rs. 2¼, 3, 3½, 3¾, 5½, 7.

BITTERS, ALES, STOUT, CIDER, &c.

Detailed Priced Lists on Application to

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

JUST PUBLISHED.

HAYE'S VETERINARY NOTES.

Third edition, Rs. 7

Field.—Of the many popular veterinary books which have come under our notice, this is certainly one of the most scientific and reliable.

Saturday Review.—Written in a clear and practical way.

Broad Arrow.—A book which owners of horses will find truly valuable.

JUST PUBLISHED.

FIELD'S LAW OF EVIDENCE.

Fourth edition, Rs. 18

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

KEMP'S PREPARATION OF

BAEL AND ARROWROOT.

Strongly recommended in Dysentery and Derangements of the Bowels generally. Exercises a soothing and tonic influence over the Alimentary System. Per bottle Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S

ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES.

FOR improving the tone of the system and purifying the Blood, thus quickly producing FINE CONDITION, a GLOSSY COAT, HEALTH, and STRENGTH.

Per bottle Re. 1-8.

KEMP'S

STRENGTHENING IRON POWDERS FOR HORSES.

Especially beneficial during the Monsoon and the Hot Weather, when the Horse suffers from Lassitude and Depression of Power, producing an immediate change, restoring CONDITION and LIFE.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COURT TOILET SOAPS OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

THESE SOAPS are the finest that have ever been imported. We strongly recommend them for the Nursery. Babies washed with any of the tablets are perfumed for the day.

	Rs.	a.
JOCKEY CLUB .... per box	1	8
OPOPONAX	1	4
HELIOTROPE	1	0
WOOD VIOLET	1	8
ROSE	1	8
VIOLET	1	0
VASELINE	1	4
MILK OF ALMONDS	1	4
VIOLET BOUQUET	1	8
THE GRACES	1	0
LETTUCE AND GLYCERINE	1	0
SPRING DEW	1	4
SUBLIME TRIUMPH	1	0

Each Box contains three Tablets.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs.	A.	Pts. Rs.	A.
CLARET—				
Household*	10	0	5	8
St. Julien Medoc. (J. J. B.)	15	0	8	8
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30	0		
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	50	0	......	
BURGUNDY—				
Chambertin (J. J. B.)	30	0	16	0
HOCK (Finest Still)—				
Hockheimer, Specially selected	23	0	12	8
SPARKLING HOCK—				
Choicest Brand	38	0	21	0
SHERRY—				
Dry Cadiz	24	0	13	0
Amontillado	30	0	......	
Cardinal	35	0	......	
MADEIRA—				
Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30	0	......	
PORT—				
Invalids'	24	0	13	0
CHAMPAGNE—				
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45	0	24	0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65	0	35	0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—				
Normandin Maignen	30	0	16	0
BRANDY—				
Kemp's Fine Old	30	0	......	
WHISKY—				
Edina (Scotch)	24	0	......	
Old Head (Irish) ***	24	0	......	
Do. do. ****	26	0	......	
CHARTREUSE—				
White			3	0
Yellow			4	0
Green			5	0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA			1	8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP and CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S CELEBRATED PALE BRANDIES.

WE would draw special attention to *our own brands of these, which are the finest in the market* and are priced according to Age. Holding as we do large stocks at Cognac, the Spirits are allowed to mature thoroughly before bottling, thereby enabling us to keep up the character and quality for which they have been so long celebrated throughout India.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY. Matured for Medicinal use. 15 years old	per doz. Rs.	54	0
***TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	„	33	0
**TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	„	30	0
*TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	„	26	0

HENNESSY'S, EXSHAW'S & MOUNIE'S &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MESDAMES SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS,
AND
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
67, APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS NEW LADIES' OUTFITTING AND MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW OPEN.

THE entire supervision of the Dress-making Department is under the personal management of Mrs. AUSTIN, so well-known for many years both in Bombay and Poona as Dress-maker in the late firm of Meiffre, Neveu & Cie., and latterly with Mrs. Taylor.

ASQUITH & LORD'S SPECIALITIES.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

ALL the LATEST NOVELTIES in Summer, Autumn or Winter Suitings—Real Bannockburn Cheviots, Whip-cords and Bedford-cords for Breeches or Riding Trousers, best West-of-England fancy Diagonal Coatings for Morning, Visiting or Wedding Coats, Superior Angola Trouserings, White or Colored Linen Vestings, Overcoatings, &c., &c, &c.

This Department is under the superintendence of a FIRST-CLASS European Cutter of considerable Indian and English experience, and we guarantee a comfortable and perfect fit as well as strong and durable workmanship.

PRICE LIST.

SAC COATS & TROUSERS.

	Rs.	a.
India Tweed, very soft, light and comfortable	30	0
Blue Serge, fine and thin quality, suitable for wear at all seasons	30	0
Blue Serge, medium substance, yarn dyed	35	0
Blue Serge Cheviot, a heavy material for cold climates .... Rs. 40-0 to	45	0
Colored Serges in a variety of shades, very fashionable, light make	35	0
Colored Serges, a heavier make than above, best quality	40	0
Stout Angolas or Bannockburn Cheviots very superior goods and made expressly for the hills or cold climates	40 / 45 / 52	0 / 0 / 0

Vests charged extra when ordered according to quality.

FROCK COATS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Black and Blue Diagonals and Fancy Mats, West-of-England manufacture, made and finished in first class style	45 to 55	0
Vests to match	10	0

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES.

	Rs.	a.
Best Chipping Norton Whip-cords in various shades, very strong and agreeable wear	24	0
Best Bedford-cords in several shades of colour, recommended for hard wear	26	0
Gaiters to match the above	7	8

MORNING OR VISITING COATS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Black and Blue Diagonals and Fancy Mats made and finished in the best style	40 to 50	0
Vests to match	10	0

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Superfine West-of-England Venetian or Ladies' Cloth, light in texture, wool dyed and finished in the best style Rs. 75, 80, 85, 90, and	95	0

WEDDING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Frock Coats from the best Blue Diagonals or Fancy Mats, superior finish and lined throughout with silk	50	0
Washing Waistcoats made from the best Padded Linen Drills in pretty plain tints	9	0
Superior Angola Trousers, finest quality	18 / 20	0 / 0

GYMKHANA OR CRICKET SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Best White Cricket Flannel, doubly shrunk Sac Coat and Trousers	30	0
Best White Serge, doubly shrunk	30	0
White Saxony Flannel or White Silk and Wool Shirt with Collar attached	9	0

OVERCOATS.

	Rs.	a.
Light Overcoats for evening wear	28	0
Fine Drab or Slate Diagonals	30	0
Warm English Chesterfields	45	0
Pea Jackets, very warm	36	0
Ulsters, a splendid Garment for Travellers	60	0

Patterns for any of the above garments will be sent on receipt of application as well as our Catalogue containing simple instructions for self-measurement.

10 per cent. Discount will be allowed on all orders exceeding Rs. 20, when sent per VALUE PAYABLE POST CARRIAGE AND PACKING FREE.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf
	Mahl Sticks.	

*** ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, CALCUTTA,
SILVER PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.
Office open from 8 to 6, for any person desiring to make an engagement.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.'S CELEBRATED INVALID'S PORTWINE,
Recommended by many Medical Men,
Price Rs. 26 nett per dozen quarts.
This Wine has now many imitations.
See that our Brand is on the Cork and Labels.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARM DRESS MATERIALS.

A greater variety to select from, as more superior and cheaper assortment cannot be obtained at any other house in India.

BEST FRENCH COLOURED DRESS CASHMERES.
Green, Sage Green, Peacock Blue, Slate, Light and Dark Gray.
46 in. wide, Rs. 2-6 per yard.

BEST FRENCH BLACK CASHMERE.
46 in. Rs. 2-8 per yard.

BEST FRENCH MERINOS.
Magenta, Orange, Scarlet, Cardinal Pink, Royal Blue, Light Blue, Green.
38 in. wide, Re. 1-6 per yard.

BEST BLACK FRENCH MERINO.
38 in. and 42 in. From Ans. 15 per yard.

SERGES.
Navy and Black Worsted Serges.
Fast Dyes, 25 in., 26 in., 32 in., 42 in and 46 in., per yard Re. 1-4, 1-6, 2-2 and 2-4.

SERGES.
All Wool Camel Hair Serge.
46 in. Rs. 2-2 per yard.

ALL WOOL HOMESPUNS.
Light Grey and Dark Grey.
48 to 52 in. wide, per yard Rs. 2-4 and 3-8.

ALL WOOL PLAID.
23 in. Re. 1-10 per yard.

WM. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

NOTICES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DURING my ABSENCE from BOMBAY, Mr. G. F. JOHNSON will conduct the business of this Agency.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1884.

A MASONIC BALL will take place at LANOLI on TUESDAY, the 28th instant. Tickets to admit one gentleman and two ladies, Rs. 8. Apply to the undersigned.

C. W. HILL,
Secretary, Masonic Lodge.

FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50.

FORM SIMPLE. No Medical Examinations, No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.*

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH BOOKING.

THE line having been REPAIRED TRAFFIC of every description is now being CONVEYED THROUGH as usual.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27th September, 1884.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks at ruling Tariff Rates.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Bombay, October 1, 1884.

WANTED.

A SURVEYOR and OVERSEER by the Bassein Municipality (British Burma). A good knowledge of levelling and some experience in the construction of roads and works in general indispensable. Salary Rs. 80. Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be forwarded before the 1st of November, to

R. C. WILCOX,
Municipal Engineer,
Bassein Municipality, British Burma.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TESTING of the MEASUREMENT of the articles COTTON SEED and RAILWAY KEYS which was previously advertised for the 1st instant, will take place in the Godown of Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS, at Carnac Bunder, on TUESDAY next, the 7th October, 1884, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Masters of vessels are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd October, 1884.

A SINGLE ARTICLE AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

SHROFF BROTHERS,
LONDON, BOMBAY, AND AMRAOTI.

HAVE much pleasure to inform the general public in Bombay and up-country that they have JUST OPENED a WAREHOUSE of CHEAPEST EUROPE STORES at 52, Esplanade Cross Road, Old Cash Bazar Building near Crawford Market, where all useful and Fancy Articles can be had cheaper than all other firms in Bombay, as they have secured Sole Agencies with several Merchants and Manufacturers in different European towns, all throughout the Continent, by personally visiting those places. "COMPARISON is the true test of CHEAPNESS."

IN STOCK, ENGLISH SEWING MACHINES BY S. DAVIS & Co., London.

	Rs.	as.
EMPRESS Lock Stitch Hand Machine	27	0
PERIOD Machine on the Wheeler-Wilson principle	40	0
FAMILY Machine on the Singer principle	45	0
CHILDREN'S Perambulators with iron wheels from Rs. 18 to	45	0
ENGLISH Folding Chairs with Arms and Carpet seats, each	2	8
PORTABLE Electric Bells with Wire Battery Push, complete, each	10	0
WATCHES in Gold and Silver Aluminium Metal, each, from Rs. 3-8 to	50	0
WHISKY, Glenogle Scotch Highland, per case	20	0
CLARET, Nicholas Freres Margaux, „	10	0
BRANDY, Beychau Fils, per case	18	0

The above three wines are imported first time in India, of which they are Sole Agents for India.

Besides the above we have a large assortment of DRESDEN China Vases, Flower Baskets, Ladies' Velvet, Plush, and Olive Wood Bags, and other Ornamental and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention here.

Messrs. SHROFF BROTHERS have also much pleasure to inform the general public that they have also started Agency for GENERAL PURVEYING AND BAZAR SUPPLYING of which they have long experience, and hope to satisfy their Customers both in Cheapness and best quality of Stores and Bazar than any other Agents.

PROVISIONS AND OILMAN STORES from Crosse and Blackwell, and J. Morton, as well as Patent Medicines received by every Mail, and guaranteed to be quite fresh and of the Best quality, also CHILDREN'S TOYS, PERFUMERY, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, INDIAN and CHINESE CURIOSITIES and sundry goods.

COME ONE COME ALL, and see for yourselves or ask your friends who have visited our Firm about our Prices and the quality of our goods.

SHROFF BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

THE KHANDESH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

શ્રી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ

કુંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, of Rs. 30 per whole share and Rs. 7½ per quarter share is declared payable to the registered Shareholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, the 6th day of October, 1884, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 2 p.m. at the registered office No. 3, Tamarind-lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

[illegible]

for, MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 3rd to 11th October, 1884, both days inclusive.

MUNICIPALITY OF SIMLA.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS for the town of Simla are prepared, with the sanction of the Government of India, conveyed in letter No. 496, dated 1st September, 1884, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to receive applications for a Debenture Loan of Rupees (1,50,000) one lakh and fifty thousand, on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the Punjab Municipal Act of 1873, and to be levied under the Punjab Municipal Act 1884, and of house property belonging to the Municipality as specified below. The said loan will be expended in the construction of a Town Hall and Municipal offices.

2. The Municipality propose to build a Town Hall on the site of the present police station house on the Ridge. The building will include accommodation for Municipal Offices, Town Hall, Theatre, Public Library, Ball-Room, the United Service Institution, &c. The design and estimate will be subject to the approval of the Chief Engineer of the Punjab Government.

3. The cost of the building is estimated to be approximately one lakh and fifty thousand rupees, and to meet this outlay the Committee propose to raise a loan by the issue of debentures bearing interest at 6 per cent., and repayable, by public drawing, one-third at the end of eight, one-third at the end of fourteen, and the remainder at the end of eighteen years.

	Estimated value. Rs.
Market	80,000
Assembly Rooms	16,000
Grain market	56,000
Bakery	11,000
Serai	2,500
Stables	2,500
Slaughter-houses	3,000
Ekka-shed	2,000
TOTAL	1,76,000
Add For Town Hall	1,50,000
TOTAL	3,26,000

4. The annual income from the rates and taxes, including the income from the Town Hall, when built, will form the security for the loan. There will also be the additional security of the proposed building when erected, and of the buildings, and lands already belonging to the Municipality and described in the margin. The income of the Municipality, as per the accounts of 1883-84, amounted to Rs. 1,80,887, and the estimate for the current year is Rs. 1,76,300.

5. The only previous burden upon this income is a sum of Rs. 5,79,589 (as at 1st January, 1884), due to Government on account of a loan of seven lakhs of rupees for water works, the principal and interest of which is payable by half-yearly instalments of Rs. (21,375), twenty-one thousand three hundred and seventy-five.

6. Debentures will be issued for the said amount of one and-a-half lakhs, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th May and the 15th November of each year. The first payment of interest will be for the broken period from date of receipt of the money to the next half-yearly day.

7. The form of Debenture Bond will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rupees (100) one hundred, or some multiple of Rs. 100.

8. Applications for the whole or any part of the above named sum of Rs. 1,50,000 will be received by the President of the Municipal Commission up to noon on the 30th October next. Priority of application will regulate the issue of debentures, and any surplus subscribed will be refunded.

JAMES WALKER, President.
R. G. MACDONALD, Vice-President.
Simla, 20th September, 1884.

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

Simla Municipal 6 per cent. Loan of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Simla.

No. Dated Simla, the 1884.

We, the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Simla, incorporated under the Punjab Municipal Act of 1873 [or 1884] hereby acknowledge receipt of the sum of Rs. paid to us by ; and promise to repay within three months after notification in the Punjab Official Gazette and in the leading Indian newspapers, to the said or order, the said sum of Rs. , together with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th day of May and on the 15th day of November. We further engage that no portion of the loan of which this debenture forms a part shall be paid off before the 15th November 1892, and that the whole shall be paid off before the end of the year 1902.

This debenture is secured upon the rates and taxes of Simla, upon the buildings now belonging to the Municipality estimated to be worth Rs. 1,76,000 and upon the Town Hall to be erected, subject only to the prior lien of Government on account of the water works loan.

President
Vice-President
Commissioner
Commissioner

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ NOTICE.

I, THE undersigned do hereby acknowledge that during the month of July, 1884, I have written and despatched numerous letters and telegrams, both in my name and in the names of fictitious persons, making false and scandalous imputations against certain residents in Poona; and I have no hesitation whatever in acknowledging that all the imputations so made by me are wholly untrue, and I withdraw them and offer an unqualified apology to the parties concerned.

A. RUSSELL,
Salt Department.

16th August, 1884.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

શ્રી હીંદુસ્થાન સપીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કું. લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 per whole and Rs. 10 per quarter Share for the year ending 30th June, 1884, will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 11th inst., between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum-street, to those shareholders whose names stood on the register on the 26th September last, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરસી મુળજીની કું.,
i.e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th October, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that CASSIGHUR HEERAGHUR has contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, with the messuages, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in an oart called Churney Vurlee (oart) in the sub-district of Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east side thereof by the house of Bhawoo Appaji Chowan, but now belonging to Cursetjee Dadabhoy Bhownuggree, on or towards the west side thereof by the house of Hormusjee Shapoorjee and formerly of Byramjee Dadabhoy and Dhunjibhoy Dadabhoy, on or towards the north side thereof by a passage leading to the said oart, and on or towards the south side thereof by the New Sonapoor Road, and which said piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-eight square yards, be the same a little more or less, and the said messuage was assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 3 and now under No. 42, and was formerly and is now in the occupation of Marwadee Lalla Kutchrajee, Deja Heerjee and others.

All persons having any claim or demand on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease, or in any way whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their offices in Treacher's Buildings, Rampart Row, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed and all claims will be treated as null and void.—Dated this 6th day of October, 1884.

ASK FOR
HOP BITTERS,
Rs. 2-10 net.
HOP BITTERS,
Rs. 2-10 net.
HOP BITTERS,
Rs. 2-10 net.

A Fresh consignment of the above has been just received by
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
LACTO-PEPTINE.
Rs. 2-4 Net Cash.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSTANTANEOUS
MAGIC
HAIR DYE.
QUICK IN ACTION, FREE FROM SMELL,
PLEASANT TO APPLY & PERMANENT IN USE.
Per Case Re. 1-8.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED.
TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
Per box of 7 lbs. As. 14.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOLDEN HAIR WASH.
PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

THIS preparation quickly changes the Hair to any shade of the Flaxen or Golden hue so much admired.

Per case Rs. 2-8.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ANTI-MALARIOUS
FEVER AND PURIFYING PILLS.

THESE Pills will be found valuable for the cure of Neuralgia, Headache (especially Neuralgia of head, face, and neck), Sciatica, Lumbago, Malarial Fevers, Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Bowels and Stomach and occasional Diarrhœa. To frequenters to the malarious places these Pills prove to be a strong safeguard.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PELLETIER'S
CAPSULES OF SULPHATE OF QUININE,

PREPARED by Armet De Lisle and Cie., Successors of PELLETIER, with their renowned "Quine Des Trois Cachets." These Capsules are very transparent, and dissolve easily in the stomach; they contain pure SULPHATE OF QUININE in silky crystals, and are capable of indefinite Preservation.

Sold in bottles at As. 12, Re. 1-4, Rs. 6-8, and Rs. 12,
BY
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

☞ Sample bottle supplied free to Medical Practitioners on application.
☞ Telephone No. 39.

VELOUTINE
OR
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER,
FROM
RIGAUD & CO.,
OF
PARIS AND LONDON.

AN excellent Cosmatique, free from all impurities, is recommended for imparting a natural bloom to the skin and complexion, supersedes all preparations of this kind, being made from purest materials and exquisitely delicate perfumes.

Per tin, Re. 1-4.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ABDOMINAL BELTS
For Wearing during and after Pregnancy.

		Rs.	a.
All Elastic, stout Thread to draw on, No. 1		6	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2		7	0
No. a. Double stout Cantils Lady's Belt to lace at back		8	12
Do. b. do. do. long bands to draw on		3	12
Do. c. do. do. Expanding back regulated by buttons		4	0
Do. d. do. Satteens do. do. do.		4	8
Do. 1 do. do. Two braces to buckle in front to draw on		7	0
Do. 2. do. do. do. do. lace band round belt		7	8
Do. 3. do. do. Expanding back regulated by buttons to draw on		6	0
Do. 4. do. do. do. do. do. to lace		8	0
Do. 5b. do. do. do. front and side bands to buckle and draw up		8	0
Do. 5. Drab Satin, scarlet flannel front and side, to button in front		7	0
Do. 6. Best Moleskin, &c., as No. 3		8	8
Do. 6a. do. do. do. do. 4		9	8
Do. 7. White-thread elastic woven front to draw on		8	8
Do. 10. Pink Silk do. do. do. to lace		12	8
Do. 12. White Pearl Silk do. do. do.		15	0
Do. 13. New Improved Washable Belt, elastic, can be taken out		9	8
Do. 17. Plated stiffening		7	8

☞ Telephone No. 39.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SKINNY MEN.
"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT.
S. PETER'S BOYS SCHOOL ROOM, MAZAGON,
ON WEDNESDAY, 8TH OCT., AT 9 P.M.
Seats (Re. 1 each) may be reserved at the School.
ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.

TO BE LET, from 15th October next, a very desirable set of ROOMS on the top-floor of a house in Hornby Row. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-Row, Fort. House Agent.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH HALF YEARLY DIVIDEND for the period ending 30th June, 1884, at the rate of Rs. 70 per share, has been declared and made payable on or after TUESDAY, the 7th of October, 1884, at the registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 27th day of September, 1884. Dividends will only be paid on production of share certificates.

P. PRO JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
J. C. MITCHELL,
Attorneys to the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

JUST TO HAND PER S.S. "ADOWA,"
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 85 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 4-8.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.
Specially recommended for Monsoon Smoking,
MILD and FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

ELEGANT PAPER LAMP SHADES, in all colors, fancy designs, and to suit all Lamps. 12 as. to Rs. 3 each.—BARTON & Co., Ld., Church-gate-street.

TRICYCLES!!! Just received another consignment of splendid Coventry Machines, with ball bearings, patent band brake, and other latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a high wheel DOG-CART. Apply "G. G.," this Office.

LOST—Black and Tan Terrier (pup) chest and two front paws white. Answers to the name "Foxy." Finder rewarded—Apply "R. RODGERS," care of this Office.

TO LET, lower rooms, Rigby House, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 135 per month. Accommodate 3 batcheiors. Apply B., care of this paper.

WANTED, by a single gentleman, Board and Lodging with a private family in the Fort, Terms must be moderate. M., care of Manager.

FOR SALE. Curricle Tonga with ponies, complete. Rs. 450. 14" level, by Sweet, with legs and staff. Rs. 200. "G 21," care of *Times of India*.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.—All latest novelties. All latest novelties. The wonders of this season.—Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS from best makers. A grand novel assortment, from 1 anna to Rs. 6 each.—Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., 33, Meadow-street.

WANTED, an experienced Practical FITTER, able to take charge as Carding and Spinning Master. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to "S. B. M.," this office.

HANDSOME Gray Arab, 5 years old, 14-2, quiet to drive and ride, good tempered, fast, believed to be sound, but not up to heavy weight. Price, Rs. 150. Apply to W. E. HART, Cumballa Hill.

OUR WASHING DRILLS, choice tweed patterns, equal in appearance to real tweeds, suit of coat and trousers, Rs. 7-8 cash only.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., the Travelling Kit Warehouse, Meadow-street.

WANTED, a practical experienced Engineer for the Rajpipla State. Apply to Major E. V. STACE, Joint Administrator, Nandode, 30th September 1884.

TO Coach-builders and Carriage-makers.—Superior carriage VARNISH, tried, approved and guaranteed, one gallon sample tins Rs. 13.—R. FEROZSHAW & Co., 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

JEWELLERS.—Importing Jewellers' orders are solicited for real Silver Brooches, Necklace and Bracelets, &c., of choice and exquisite workmanship, never seen before. Samples can be seen at R. FEROZSHAW & Co., 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR.—TOM SAYERS, Bombay BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS.

WANTED for the Officers Mess, 19th Regiment N.I., a MESS BUTLER. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, 19th N.I., Deesa.

LAWN-TENNIS and Badminton players should use OLIVE SOAP for blistered hands. At all Chemists, Grocers. 4 annas per cake.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S WHISKY is rapidly becoming the most popular brand in Bombay. Rs. 25 per doz. Importers, PHIPSON & Co.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CREWELL WORK SILKS at 2 As. per skein in every shade of color just to hand. Also, an extensive stock of new laces.—Badham, Pile and Co., Limited.

MONSOON.—Coleman's Family Hotel, Apollo House, Fort, overlooking the Harbour. Some Rooms on top floor, with or without board, at specially low rates.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 23, Meadow-street.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 5-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23 Apollo-street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF A SHARE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Share Bazaar by order of Burjorjee Munchehrjee Oonwalla, and on account and at the risk of Peeroshaw Dhunjeebhoy Ramajee—

1 share in the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited, No. 539.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public auction at Mandvee-bunder in the godown of Mr. Hajee Adorn Seedick and by his order and on account and at the risk of Teeruthdass Loonecdaram—

225 bags Mauritius sugar No. 87.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Maletbunder by order of Mr. Moosa Vulley, the following coals, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Framjee Merwanjee and Co., ex s.s. "Texan"—

About 180 tons Walsend coals.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Dongersey Gopejee, ex s.s. "Texan."

About 100 tons Walsend coals.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, colored and white piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

8 cases printed white sarries.
7 „ colored muslins.
5 „ T red twills.
2 „ T red bordered shirtings.
5 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases bobbins.
15 „ Australian jams and jellies.

On account and at the risk of Samjee Ramjee.

D & Co.—S R—13 bales dobbie border dhooties ex s.s. Suffolk and s.s. City of Edinburgh.
2 „ pine border dhooties ex s.s. Rydal Hall.

On account and at the risk of Roopjee Jadowjee, Rowjee Chatoorbhooj and Gordhundass, Premjee trading as piece goods merchants under the name of Roopjee Jadowjee.

3 G—764, 767, 768, 770—4 cases Alizarine prints, each 60 pieces 12-44 yards ex s.s. Thessaly.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 6th October, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
7 cases prints.
4 „ double-bordered T. red shirtings.
5 „ T. red stripes.
6 „ white jacconets.
3 dozen kerosine oil table lamps.
3 new brass bedsteads 7 by 5.
1 case of oleographs.
300 English brooms.
18 brass and reed band instruments.

By order of Esoofally Sumsoodeen and on account and at the risk of Succarm Bhieset.

4 bales about 45 reams Demy Printing-paper.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction near Cowasjee Patell Tank, in the First Panjrapore Lane, in the compound of house No. 7, a quantity of building materials.

In lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 399, Girgaum Back-road, opposite the Girgaum Police Court, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood, carved and plain household furniture, richly gilt 12 light chandeliers, handsome 6 to 21 light chandeliers, 1 to 3 lights hanging argand lamps, wall shades, hanging and table kerosine-oil lamp, hanging vase lamps and flower vases, rich velvet and Brussels hall carpets, handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome pictures, carriages, &c., &c. The same comprises conversation couches, hall sofa, reclining couches, drawingroom round, oval, pier, side, dressing and washhand tables, round and oval tables and teapoys with marble tops, toilet and corner stands, writing table, office chair, drawing-room, easy, low, folding, reclining, and Madras pattern arm and without-arm chairs, bedstead, wardrobe and clothes press, handsome double door almira, cheval and dressing glasses, chest of drawers, folding and single screens, ottoman, handsome, richly gilt 12-light chandeliers, 1 and 3 light hanging argand lamps, wall argand lamps and brackets, kerosine-oil hanging and table lamps, hanging vase lamps by Nash, candlesticks, Brussels hall carpets, handsome flower vases, rich table ornaments, large-size pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome pictures, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong-built laudau.
1 „ shigram.
1 „ open carriage.

The above are on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux—

Ex s.s. Sirdhana.

150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes marked G S & D H.

In lots to suit purchasers.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by Mr. Jamsetji Nowroji, cabinet-maker, to sell by Public Auction at his shop, No. 20, Kalbadevi-road, on THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., his surplus stock-in-trade consisting of very valuable and handsome french-polished richly carved and plain blackwood, teakwood, satinwood and ebonywood household furniture, very handsome 5, 6, 8, 12, 20 and 36 lights hanging chandeliers with rich cut shades, pans, and drops, a handsome 8 light hanging argand lamp by Nash, rich cut and engraved glassware, best platedware, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frames, a very richly carved blackwood large-size screen, 2, 4, and 5 light plated and brass candelabra with shades, handsome gilt kerosine-oil hanging vase lamps, plain and coloured globe lamps, real Japanese and China flower vases and jars, &c., &c., the same comprises rich vine leaf of pattern glassware, superior dessert services, best plated hotwater curry dishes, tea and coffee service, pickle frame, ice pitcher, table and piano candlesticks, spoons and forks, and richly carved and plain French polished blackwood, teakwood, satinwood and ebonywood furniture, rich conversation hall and sofa couches, lined silk damask and satin, drawing-room easy, low and priedue chairs, lined silk damask satin and velvet, ottomans round oval and oblong table and round teapoys, with marble tops, very handsome large size chiffoniers with mirror glasses, handsome writing tables with morocco tops, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome wash-hand and dressing table with dressing glasses, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, large size sideboards with mirror glasses, lady's writing tables richly carved blackwood screens, pier tables with pier glasses attached, American bentwood rocking and children's high chairs, carved tripod stands and teapoys, handsome wall brackets with mirror glasses, reclining chairs with cretonne cushions, drawing room chairs with velvet and silk cushions, English perambulators, handsome 6, 8, 10, 12, and 36 light hanging chandeliers, 1, 2, 3, 6 light wall-brackets with shades, 9 light hanging argand lamp, also single light argand lamps blue, pink and gilt kerosine-oil hanging vase lamps, white and coloured globe lamps, lower size panorama balls punkha proof bronze wall lamps kerosine oil hanging and table lamps, real China and Japanese flower vases and jars, Japanese card plates, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF BOILERS.

On SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba on the Port Trust Ground opposite the Victoria Bunder.

3 double flue boilers, by Galloway & Sons 22 by 6 with Galloway tubes and fittings each weighing about 11 tons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the boilers are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th October, and the following days, sale commencing at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Metal Mart, the valuable stock-in-trade of Mr. Somejee Parpia, consisting of carved and plain frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany and walnutwood household furniture, best electroplated ware by Elkington and other makers, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, rich cut glassware of various patterns, very handsome 6, 8, 10, 12 and 18 light chandeliers, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 light hanging argand lamps by Tucker and other makers, kerosine-oil hanging and table lamps, 4, 5 and 7 light glass-stem candelabra, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases and pots, rolls of superior Brussels and velvet carpets, handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, English-built carriages, sets of English-made plated mounted single and double and four-in-hand harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Eddington House, Mazagon, opposite Hamilton's Hotel, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English-built nearly new boat-shaped open carriage by Lowell, a handsome grey Arab horse, 5 years old, going fast, very quiet, and a set of English-made plated mounted single harness, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, pictures, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of Captain W. E. HUTCHINSON.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF Landed Property in Butcher-street, otherwise called Kassaiwada.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Hajee Aba Sattar Hajee Oomer and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Goolam Mahomed *alias* Ahmedjee Ismaljee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of August, 1883.

All that piece of fazundaree ground belonging to the executors of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., together with the messuage or dwelling-house built thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Butcher-street, otherwise called Kassaiwada in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 11 and 12 containing by admeasurement 20 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the [illegible] passage, on the west by the said Butcher-street [illegible] on the north by the house of Peroo Moorad or Kass[illegible] by the house of Manvolla bin Badoolla and on the [illegible] and conditions of sale application may be made to [illegible]

For further par[illegible] undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst., sale [illegible] commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are ins[illegible] to sell by Public Auction at No. 17 Middle Colaba, [illegible] valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and tea[illegible] household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, lamps, pictures, lady and gentleman's saddles &c., the property of the late Captain J. KNOTT.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines on a date which will be hereafter fixed the valuable and handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first class rosewood cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co. nearly new, a handsome brass iron four posts bedstead, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior oil paintings, oleographs and other pictures, gentleman and lady's saddles with bridles by Wilkinson and Kidd &c., the property of MAJOR STANLEY CARTER.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 6th October, 1884.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th, and THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., each day Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Wilderness," Malabar Hill, next to Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit's bungalow, the valuable and handsome plain and carved blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, handsome large pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome large marble table, 1, 2, 3, 6 and 12 lights hanging and wall argand lamps, first-rate large oil-paintings, oleographs and chromolithographs, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one handsome strong Calcutta-built buggy in very good order, one strong Calcutta mail-phaeton, one handsome strong powerful chesnut Hungarian horse, broken to single and double harness, sets of plated mounted English double harness, &c., &c., the property of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, Esq. The same comprises rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware such as hotwater curry dishes, vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and liqueur stands, ice pitcher, silver tea set, breakfast companion, a set of best plated spoons and forks in mahogany case for 12 persons, 12 pair fish and 12 pair dessert knives and forks in case, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery by Mappin &c., very handsome and valuable teakwood, blackwood and mahogany household furniture, such as a telescopic dining table in 6 pieces, sideboard with mirror, whatnot, dumb waiter, small sideboard, Madras and Mallet pattern arm and without-arm chairs, one (specially made) mahogany drawing-room suit, consisting of couches, chairs, ottoman, card and oval table, easy, folding, reclining, long-arm, low, rocking and drawing-room chairs, circular, oval, side, and writing tables, chiffoniers, ornament stands, corner whatnots, teapoys with marble top, a handsome mahogany grand square pinaforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a mahogany full sized slate billiard table by Thurston & Co., a mahogany slate miniature billiard table, rich Persian, velvet, and Brussels carpets, 1, 3, 7 and 12 lights hanging argand lamps, wall argand lamps, a solid marble large-size table, very handsome large-size China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, marble figures, pillars and flower vases, first-rate oleographs, oil paintings and chromolithographs, handsome brass, iron and teakwood fourpost bedsteads, reclining and half-backed couches, dressing and washing tables with marble top, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, almira with single and double doors, one mahogany almira with side wings, camphorwood chest of drawers and writing-table, ebonywood chairs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong Calcutta-built mail phaeton.
1 handsome strong Calcutta-built buggy (in good order)
1 handsome strong powerful chesnut Hungarian horse, broken to single and double harness.
Sets of double and single harness.
The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome strong powerful grey Arab horse.
1 handsome strong flea-bitten grey Arab horse.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On MONDAY, next, 13th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Camballa Hill, opposite the Camballa Family Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, firstrate picture oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong Victoria in very good order, &c. &c. &c. the property of H. I. CHOPE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the state.

AUCTION SALE of the whole of the stock-in-trade of the Bombay Livery Stable Co., Limited, at Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

Under instructions from the Board of Directors, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., in one lot—

The whole of the stock-in-trade of the Bombay Livery Stable Co., Limited, consisting of 50 horses and 60 carriages, about 40 sets of single and 14 sets of double harness, complete, also a number of spare collars, traces, reins, bits, &c., &c., surcingle and breaking gear, buck-jumping and other saddles, &c., stall collars, &c., a Mangalore-tiled teak-built shed, 156 ft. by 46 ft., with accommodation for 52 horses, with swinging partitions, feeding boxes, monsoon weather-boards, &c., complete, also an iron-roofed shed to accommodate about 20 carriages, and a country-tiled shed with five loose boxes, also a quantity of spare timber, bamboos and tiles.

A quantity of veterinary instruments and medicines, farriers' tools, forge and bellows, grain-crushing and chaff-cutting machines, harness stands, grain boxes, feeding boxes, buckets, ghorawalla's kit, &c., office furniture, chairs, Whither's fireproof safe, books, &c. &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within one month after the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the General Manager, Belasis-road, Byculla, or to the undersigned.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colonel Fuller's bungalow, Parel, opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's workshops, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, one single barrel pin fire 12 bore rifle by Coggswill and Harrison, one mahogany grand piano by E. Kaps of Dresden, &c., &c., the property of S. W. ANDERSON, Esq., changing his residence.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th October, 1884.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, 6th October, CHANGES will be made in the train service between HOTGI and GADAG as under, viz:—

1. The Up mixed train will leave Hotgi for Gadag at 5-45 a.m. instead of at 5-40 a.m.; and will arrive at Gadag at 7-5 p.m. instead of 7-3 p.m.

2. The Down mixed train will leave Gadag at 6-15 a.m. instead of 7-5 a.m.; and will arrive at Hotgi at the same time as at present, viz., 7-20 p.m.

For further particulars, see time and fare tables exhibited at stations.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Gadag, 1st October, 1884.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 2 per share has been declared for the six months ending 30th June, 1884 (making for the whole year 7 per cent.), and will be paid on and after the 6th October to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register on 29th September, on production of share certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 29th September to 6th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.
41, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th Sept., 1884.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

SAFETY BLASTING POWDER CO., Limited OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the above Company, invites Mining Engineers, Railways, Public Works Departments, Contractors and all others who now use ordinary BLASTING POWDER or DYNAMITE, to try this New Powder, which, from absolute immunity from danger in storage, use its great dynamical influence and other advantages already commands a large sale in Europe, America and other parts of the world. Testimonials and other particulars will be supplied on application.

JOSEPH SOARES, Agent,
33, Elphinstone Circle.

SOLUBLE PERFECT PURIFIER.
DISINFECTANT, ANTISEPTIC AND DEODORISER.
Used in the Royal Households, Steam and Railway Companies, Hospitals and authorized by the Board of Trade.

THIS purifier may be diluted to any strength required. It mixes freely with water and may be used with perfect safety.

In skin diseases it is very usefully used in the bath. It allays irritation and refreshens.

It is useful in the house because it purifies the air, it destroys all bad smells, and in the stable is invaluable.

To be had in bottles, gallon tins, 5-gallon and 10-gallon drums.

For testimonials and prices apply to
GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.
Mody-Bay, Bombay.

NOTICE.—No. 3570.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Indian Go[illegible] Dockyard on MONDAY, the 13th October, 1884, and [illegible] days following, a quantity of Old Unserviceable Marine S[illegible] consisting of Awnings, Canvas, Sails, Rope (Coir a[illegible] European), Boat Booms, Masts, Yards, Brass, Copper, Iron, [illegible] Casks, Tins, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the lots cleared away on or before the seventh day after sale, otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and the lots re-sold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars, apply to the Marine Storekeeper
H. A. STREET,
For Director of the Indian Marine,
Indian Government Dockyard, Bombay, 30th Sept. 1884.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles Roaches, Bed-bugs, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks, Gophers.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 4th:—Chaldis (s), from Newport; and Vestal, Zanzibar, yesterday:—Dunstan (s), from Liverpool; and Chanda (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 4th:—Malwa (s), for China, &c.; Lady Armstrong (s), Havre; and Peveril (s), Antwerp. Yesterday:—Victoria (s), for Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Yeddo and the s.s. Malwa left the dock on Saturday.

ARDASEER HORMARJEE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of September was 3,570, out of which 395 were new admissions, the daily average being 119.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Abdulla Noor Mahomed, a merchant residing at Memon Wada, reported to the police on Friday the theft of currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,409. The son of the complainant, named Mahomed Abdulla, is suspected of the theft.

REPORTED THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. Robert Murdie, the chief engineer of the s.s. Clan Ogilvie, reported to the police on Friday the theft of a silver watch and chain, valued at Rs. 130, alleged to have been stolen from his cabin some time between the 1st and the evening of the 2nd inst.

TENDERING COUNTERFEIT COINS.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, Ramchandra Kessoo, a Hindu lad was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the instance of Inspector Grennan, with endeavouring to pass two counterfeit coins—copper pies which he had silvered over. His Worship ordered him to receive seven stripes on the bare back.

A MENDICANT ROBBED.—Davidas Shewdyall, a Hindoo mendicant, living with four others in 8th Lane, Khetwady, reported to the police on Friday evening that during his absence from his house on that day Rs. 18 and 4½ tolas of gold were stolen from a place where he had buried it. Complainant suspects a fellow-mendicant named Shewpursad, who has absconded.

HIGH COURT VACATION.—During the ensuing vacation, Mr. Justice Scott will preside in the Insolvency Court on the 15th inst, and 5th November next, and dispose of miscellaneous business in chambers on the 16th inst. and 6th November. On the 29th inst., his Lordship will sit with Mr. Justice West to dispose of emergent business on the Appellate Side of the Court.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Govind Narayen, aged 12 years. Deceased was a day labourer employed on board the s.s. City of Manchester. He accidentally fell into the hold of the vessel as he was coming up the ladder, and sustained serious injuries. He was picked up unconscious and taken to hospital, where he died four hours after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a Mahomedan girl aged five years, named Hooseinbee. Deceased on the evening previous, while looking out of a window on the second storey of a house situated in Mutton-street near the Nullbazaar, overbalanced and fell out on to the public road, whereby she sustained a fracture to her skull. She died in quarter-of-an-hour after admission into the hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.—Munchabai, a Hindoo widow, residing at Bholeshwar, reported to the police on Saturday morning that her house had been broken into, and currency notes, cash, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 1,024, stolen from her cupboard. The police took prompt measures and a dismissed servant of the complainant's with another man, were arrested on suspicion. The cash and ornaments were found concealed in the house of the prisoners and on a search being made the currency notes were discovered lying on the staircase of the complainant's house, where the thief had evidently dropped them inadvertently. They will be charged before a magistrate this morning.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—An ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at the registered office, 7 Hummum Street, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, presiding. The directors, in placing before the shareholders the accounts made up for the half year ending 31st December 1883, remarked that, owing to the changes which had been made in the management and the discussions which had taken place on the position of the company, they did not feel called upon to make any remarks on the accounts presented, which they desired to be passed for registration in accordance with Act 6 of 1882. The report and accounts were adopted and confirmed. Messrs. A. W. Campbell and Gungadas Kesnordas were appointed auditors [illegible] tion of Rs. 150 each. Messrs. Vizbhoocundas Atmaram and Damodhardas Tapidas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

DEATH OF THE REV. FATHER HAUG.—We regret to have to record the death at an early age of a useful member of the Bombay Mission of the Society of Jesus. The Revd. Father Hermann Haug was born at Hechingen, on the 13th January, 1849, entered the Society of Jesus in his 21st year, and arrived in this country on the 25th November, 1882. During 1883 he worked on the Ahmednagar Mission, where his zeal imposed upon him labours far beyond his strength, and on the 1st of January in this year he went to teach at St. Mary's, Byculla. For some weeks past he had been suffering in spite of all endeavours to save him. He died on the morning of the 28th of last month at St. Mary's after a long and painful illness endured with Christian calmness and patience, and was buried at St. Peter's Church, Bandora.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—OCTOBER 4.

(Before Mr. J. WARDEN, Acting Second Judge.)

ACTION FOR WAGES.

JEWRAJ MAHDOWJEE vs. MESSRS. G. OPITZ AND M. COHEN.

THIS was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 225, being the amount of wages and claim for wrongful dismissal from the service of the defendants as a muccadum.

On Friday an ex-parte decree was given in favour of the plaintiff. On Saturday, Mr. Gunputrao, pleader, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied before his honour for an immediate execution of the decree, on the ground that the first defendant had filed his schedule in the Insolvency Court, and was about to leave Bombay, and that the second defendant was also on the eve of leaving Bombay.

His honour refused the application.

Mr. G. Relli soon after appeared on behalf of the defendants, and said that the plaintiff threatened to take out immediate execution.

His honour explained that an application was made, but was refused.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 30th ultimo.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 27th September, asking that pending the determination by Government of the amount payable to the Municipality by the Trustees in lieu of the consolidated rate for 1884-85, the Trustees will consent to pay, on account of the amount so to be determined, and without prejudice to any additional payment or refund that may result from such determination, a sum of one lakh of rupees on 30th September.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Submitted letter from the Acting Port Officer, dated 27th June, stating that the pilotage bye-laws already provided for the commander of a vessel being on board an outward-bound vessel when she is under weigh in the harbour, and suggesting an addition to dock bye-law No. 9 to ensure the master or some duly qualified person deputed by him in writing to act for him being on board while a vessel is being docked or undocked. Read minutes of Trustees to whom papers were circulated.

Resolution.—The following alterations should be made in the pilotage bye-laws:—No. 53 should have added to it: "In the event of the master leaving the actual command of the vessel before the operation of moving is complete, the pilot should anchor the vessel in the safe position most easily reached and wait for the return of the master to his command before going on with the moving. In this case a fee will be charged as 'pilot's attendance' at the rate of Rs. 20, for any time less than 12 hours Rs. 40; for more than 12 hours but less than 24 hours and so on." The following words should be struck out of bye-law No. 54:—"On taking charge of an outward bound vessel the pilot should not get the vessel underweigh unless the commander is on board. In the event of his doing so the pilot will be held personally responsible for any or all accidents that may occur from any cause." "He" And the following words should be substituted:—"On taking charge of an outward bound vessel the pilot should not get the vessel underweigh unless the master is on board in actual command. In the event of the master leaving the actual command of the vessel before reaching such a position that the pilot's services would be no longer necessary, the pilot should anchor the vessel in the safe position most easily reached and wait for the return of the master to his command before proceeding to sea. In this case a fee will be charged for pilot's attendance at [illegible] of Rs. 20 for any time less than 12 hours, [illegible] than 12 hours but less than 24 hours, Rs. 40 for mo[illegible] The following words and so on." "The [illegible] The pilot will should be added to bye-la[illegible] is on not take charge of a vessel unless the [illegible] of the board and in actual command. In the eve[illegible] master leaving the actual command of the vess[illegible] before she is moored, the pilot should anchor the vessel in the safe position most easily reached and wait for the return of the master to his command before proceeding. In this case a fee will be charged as 'pilot's attendance' at the rate of Rs. 20 for any time less than 12 hours, Rs. 40 for more than 12 but less than 24 hours, and so on." The following bye-law should be added as No. 62A:—"In the bye-laws providing for the master being on board vessels, entering leaving or moving in the harbour the word 'master' will be held to include the first or other officer duly authorised to act for the master owing to his death or illness incapacitating him from performing the duties of his office." The following addition should be made to No. 9 of the dock bye-laws:—"No vessel shall be permitted to enter or leave the dock or to be moored from one berth to another in dock unless the master is on board and in actual command, the only exceptions to this being when the chief officer holds a master's certificate or this not being so in case of the death of the master or when owing to his serious illness he is unable to perform his duties."

Read petition by firewood dealers, dated 29th August, requesting that some better arrangements than now exist be made for landing heavy pieces of firewood at Mody Bay Reclamation. Read report by Traffic Manager, dated 3rd September. Read report by Engeineer, dated 24th September, recommending that jetties each 20 feet long projecting from the temporary wall at Mody Bay be built, the framing to be of old rails from stock, and the planking to be of jungle timber. Estimated cost of each Rs. 1,183 of which Rs. 260 is in stock. He considers that five jetties will be sufficient. Rs. 5,985 which he states can be met from savings in the estimates for this portion of the new works. Read minutes of members of land committee.

Resolution.—The construction of five jetties is sanctioned as recommended by the Engineer.

Read letters from the Acting Port Officer, dated 22nd and 27th September, submitting surveyor's report on the condition of No. 3 pilot schooner, and estimating that the cost of completing the repairs which they enumerate will not exceed Rs. 9,000. The Acting Port Officer stated that he had just been furnished by the shipwright surveyor with an estimate amounting to Rs. 8,200 after crediting value of old metal, and that the Engineer to the Trust had handed him an estimate amounting after crediting old metal to Rs. 14,468, but that the estimates were not entirely for the same work. It was proposed by the chairman that the work be proceeded with departmentally, and that a report be submitted at the next meeting of the lowest amount at which the work that is necessary can be done. It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Parker that tenders be invited for carrying out the work. The amendment was first put and was lost, and the chairman's motion was thereafter caried.

Submitted letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 2nd July, forwarding correspondence between the Engineer and himself on the subject of a railway line to be run through Mody Bay Reclamation to carry away excavated material from the dock extension. Submitted letter from the Engineer dated 3rd September, forwarding a complete set of plans as prepared for contract No. [illegible] wet dock extension, and showing the arrangement he proposes for the line to take away the spoil, and the places where he proposes to deposit it. The papers having been circulated with the plans, were not read. Read minutes by Trustees.

Resolution.—The arrangements shown upon plan No. 15 for utilizing at Mody Bay the material to be excavated in carrying out the dock extension are approved. When the tenders for dock extension works are under consideration the question of decreasing the time to be occupied in the removal of this material by conveying some of it by water should be gone into, and the orders of the Trustees taken upon it.

Resumed consideration of letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 29th July, enquiring whether the Trustees will make over to the Municipality, free of charge, land at Santa Cruz, measuring 156 4-9 square yards required to straighten the road between Hancock Bridge and Mazon. It was proposed by the chairman that the land be sold to the Municipality at Rs. 10 per square yard. It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Nurjeewandas that the land be sold at Rs. 7 per square yard. It was proposed as a further amendment by Mr. Grant that the land be sold at Rs. 2 per square yard. Mr. Grant's amendment was first put and was carried, and it was afterwards carried as substantive motion.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 28th Sept. 1884.	For week ending 28th Sept., 1883.
Vessels piloted into harbour	16	12
„ „ out of „	15	21
„ transported	8	8
„ attended to	2	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 26th Sept. 1884.	For week ending 26th Sept., 1883.
Vessels entered	6	5
„ left	6	8
„ remaining in dock	10	5

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE EXHIBITION.

THE most objectionable portion of the Government Resolution on the exhibition is that relating to the functions of the executive committee. The duties in connection with our own exhibition will be so onerous that the committee will have scarcely time to devote any attention to the exhibits to be sent to the Antwerp and the London Exhibitions. In trying to do much it is likely that we will do harm to the local undertaking. It would be advisable to appoint separate committees for the different exhibitions. The desire of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to invite Indian artisans to London does him credit, but we think that the expenses attendant on such a step should be paid by the London Committee.—*Jam-i-Jamshed*.

THE action of Sir James Fergusson's Government in the matter of encouraging Exhibitions generally has been so creditable that it may look churlish to take exception to one or two small matters of detail published in its recent Resolution touching the Antwerp Exhibition. The appointment of Mr. Griffiths as paid secretary has our hearty approval. A more experienced and hard-working official for the post could not have been selected. But we do not approve of the entrusting of the Bombay exhibits at Antwerp to some "retired" Anglo-Indian in England. Herein the Bombay Government are making a mistake. They must depute some active worker like Mr. Griffiths! Cannot Mr. Arthur Crawford be detained for this special duty? If we may not avail ourselves of the services in connection with the local Exhibition by all means let them be utilised for this purpose in view. Again, is it not too much to lay the burden of the work in connection with the same exhibition on the Executive Committee of the Bombay Exhibition? Another equally good and efficient Committee would better serve the purpose, as there is no lack of qualified members.—*Indian Spectator*.

THE RAJA OF PALITANA AND HIS SON.

THE heir-apparent of the Raja of Palitana has left his father's protection and gone to Rajkote. The reason assigned for this is that the Raja for the past two years did not permit the Prince to take any share in the administration of the State. The latter is said to have taken umbrage at the Raja always consulting the younger son on business matters. The heir-apparent was never permitted to go out of the palace unless attended by a strong guard.—*Gujerati*.

RECEPTION FOR LORD RIPON.

FOUR or five of our leading citizens are at work organising a suitable reception for Lord Ripon, and also, we hope, for his successor. The programme is to be a grand one, doing credit to the guests and hosts alike. We think European friends will join the movement.—*Indian Spectator*.

QUOTATIONS FROM ANGLO-INDIAN JOURNALS.

WE must once more raise our voice against the procedure adopted by one or two Anglo-Indian journals of quoting detached passages from articles appearing in native papers in order to prove their theory of "sedition." This is not the way to serve public interests. By persisting in a course entirely opposed to fair dealing, they widen the breach between the two classes, which it is the duty of every public journalist to see healed.

THE RAJKOTE-WUDHWAN RAILWAY.

WE understand that certain objections against the branch railway line between Rajkote and Wudhwan have been overcome. The Thakore Saheb of Morbee, who is anxious to see this line constructed, has consented to accept Rs. 1,30,000 from the Thakore of Wudhwan. The whole line is estimated to cost six lakhs. The way will be called the Morbee and Wudhwan Railway, but the entire management will be in the hands of the Morbee Chief.—*Rast Goftar*.

NATIVE CUT NATIVES.

UNFORTUNATELY there is a class of natives who dislike natives and prefer to enter Europeans in their service. In support of this we have a valued contributor advances four instances. The native proprietors of factories generally prefer a third class European on high pay to a native; native litigants prefer to engage European counsel. Native medical practitioners never call a native doctor of deservedly high repute in consultation; and finally, natives have no faith in native shopkeepers.—*Kaisar-i-Hind*.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

RAIN.—There has been heavy rain five days and nights in the Kumaon Hills along the plains at their foot. The road from Naini Tal to Ranibagh is much injured, and while the railway line from Ranibagh to Bareilly is interrupted in several places, the cart road badly flooded and dawks have great difficulty in getting to and from Bareilly. A correspondent telegraphs that the whole country from the hills to Bareilly is under water, and travellers from Naini Tal the plains are accumulating at Ranibagh and Godown. "There is no means of getting on, the railway has broken down and the few dawks that can run are all engaged. The dawk bungalow railway station are full, and the greatest inconvenience is being experienced by all. People sleeping in railway carriages and on tables, and will run short soon if rain still continues."—*Pioneer*.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates. Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Surgeon, Army, writes: "I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by that heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character particularly adapted for long-continued administration." [illegible] Oil of Dr. de Jongh places every one's [illegible] reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized. [illegible] only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all Chemists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held at the Municipal Offices on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Pherozeshaw H. Mehta presided, and there were present:—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Lieutenant-Colonel Merewether, Surgeon-Major Blanc, Dr. Blaney, Messrs. Grattan Geary, J. Macfarlane, F. W. Stevens, J. Thorburn, D. Gostling, Anundrao Narayen Vasudeo, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C., Dadabhai Navrojee, P. C. De Souza, L.M., Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Joomabhoy Laljee, Kaikhusro Nowrozjee Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallabdas, Mirza Husan Khan, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, C.I.E., Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E., Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribowandas Vurjeewandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, and the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik, C.S.I.

THE DEATHS IN THE CORPORATION.

Before proceeding with the business the chairman said it was his melancholy duty to report the deaths of three members of the Corporation: Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Mr. Dinanath Raghunath Khote, and Khan Bahadur Sheikh Hydur Cassim. All these gentlemen were well known throughout the Corporation of who would, he was sure, join with him in an expression of sincere regret at the loss they had sustained and of condolence with the families of these gentlemen. (Hear, hear.)

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

A letter, dated 25th August, 1884, was received from the president of guarantors, Bombay International Exhibition, stating that at the meeting of the subscribers to the Guarantee Fund, held on the 21st August, the following gentlemen were appointed trustees:—The Collector of Bombay; Dr. T. Blaney; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; the Hon. Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee; Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy; Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee; the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath N. Mandlik; and the chairman of the Corporation for the time being; and requesting to be informed that the chairman consents to act as a trustee under the guarantors' bond.

Dr. Cowasjee proposed that the chairman for the time being should be asked to act as a member of the trustees and this was seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrozjee.

Mr. Bomanjee.—Is there any risk or liability attached to the Corporation attached to this? (Laughter.)

The Chairman.—There is none that the utmost stretch of my imagination can conceive.

The resolution was adopted.

THE BOMBAY WATER-SUPPLY.

On Saturday at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, at which Mr. P. H. Mehta presided, a long discussion took place with regard to the water-supply of the city and the advisability of proceeding with the survey for the Tansa scheme.

By the casting vote of the chairman, precedence was granted to a notice of motion standing in the name of Mr. Geary, the request for priority having been made by Mr. Gostling on the ground that a quorum was not present and that the proposal ought not to come before such a small number of members.

Mr. Geary's propositions were as follows:—"(1) That the proposals contained in the Municipal Commissioner's letter No. 2904, dated 13th June last, for the adoption of Major Tulloch's scheme for the carrying out of the Tansa water-supply, be approved and adopted, subject to detailed plans and estimates being prepared and placed before the Corporation. (2.) That as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given to the advance of Rs. 1,00,000, from surplus cash balance, to pay for cost of survey of the scheme to be repaid hereafter by adjustment to the debit of new loan." In bringing the proposals before them, Mr. Geary said he was glad the principle of the Tansa water-scheme had not now to be discussed. The Corporation and the Town Council had both fully gone into the question of the necessity of additional water for the supply of Bombay and had arrived at the conclusion embodied in the resolution on the records declaring that a largely increased supply was required. The arguments which had alike convinced the Corporation and the Council of this necessity were familiar to them all, and the pith of the matter was that the present supply only amounted daily to eighteen gallons per head. It was admitted that this supply was inadequate to the wants of the city even without providing for the demand which would be entailed by the new drainage system. Irrespective of this consideration it was well known that in various districts there was already a short supply and to the north of the city there was an absolute deficiency of water. It had been proposed to make certain additions to the existing source which would raise the supply from 18 gallons to 19·72 gallons per head per day; but as the population was continually increasing it was calculated that by that time even with the enlarged supply obtained from the two existing lakes, the allowance would have fallen to 16 gallons per head and Bombay would be worse off than at present. These calculations had never been impugned; they had been accepted as indisputable. Upon them was founded the proposal to urge the system of supply from Tansa. It had been said that as the Corporation were increasing their sources of supply from Vehar and Tulsi nothing more could be done, but when the figures showed that in 1891 the people of Bombay would be giving two gallons per head per day less than the present supply—already insufficient—it was quite clear they must go further afield. Besides, Dr. Blanc said in the August of last year, it would be a great mistake to suppose that even if the existing supply were to come up nearly equal to the wants it would be unsafe to entirely rely upon it, as an accident or interruption to one of the sources of supply might occasion a water famine, in which case with the Tansa scheme adopted, they would fall back upon it. Dr. Blanc also said it would be a great mistake to suppose that this new one would render useless the present supplies; there was ample need for both. When the subject was on another occasion brought before the Corporation Dr. Blaney, when the question of finding the funds for the work was placed in the hands of a Special Committee the conclusions were arrived at that the Tansa supply was necessary and that it was within their means. Mr. Geary remarked that what he now asked the Corporation to do was simply to provide the outlay for procuring the detailed plans and estimate, at the cost of one lakh, about one crore of rupees being necessary for the carrying out of the whole work. When he had been furnished the Corporation would be in a position to decide what further steps would be necessary.

Lieutenant-Colonel Merewether, in seconding Mr Geary's proposals, said there could be no doubt as to the extreme desirability of granting the money at once in order that the fine weather might not be lost for purposes of the survey. Bombay had been unfortunate for years past in getting a very full supply of water. But suppose the rainfall next year or the year after instead of 80 inches only reached inches as in 1876, or even fell below this as in earlier years, the results would be extremely deplorable. Everyone must see the absolute necessity that not a day should be lost in passing the grant.

Mr. F. Stevens opposed the proposition on the ground that they should obtain further information about the Tansa scheme. It had been accepted by the laymen of the Corporation, but no expert had pronounced upon it. In fact, he knew very little about it himself, and he should like to know whether the engineers of the Municipality had ever been called to report their views on the project. He moved as an amendment, "That before the Tansa scheme is sanctioned, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with reports from the Consulting Engineer and Executive Engineer on special duty as to their respective opinions regarding the advantages of the Tansa scheme over the Shewla or other schemes, and which they consider best adapted to the future requirements of Bombay."

Mr. Shivji Dhurmaji seconded the amendment.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee agreeing with Mr. Stevens said that they would be taking a big and an uncertain jump if they resolved in favour of the Tansa scheme without any reports being obtained from experts. The Tansa and a number of other schemes had been carefully surveyed by Major Tulloch whose competency in the matter had been acknowledged. He was employed to examine the country in the vicinity of Bombay with a view to making report on the subject of the different water sources, and it appeared in the form of a book which he (Mr. Nowrozjee) held in his hand.

Mr. Geary observed that he was loth to interrupt Mr. Nowrozjee; but he wished to speak to a point of order. The question now proposed to be discussed by Mr. Nowrozjee had already been disposed of by a vote of the Corporation, namely, the Tansa water scheme. The specific motion that he had laid before the Corporation was whether in pursuance of the resolution of the Corporation the sum of a lakh of rupees should be paid out to enable the survey to be made. That was now the only point before the Corporation to be discussed.

The Chairman was of opinion that the resolution referred to by Mr. Geary had been arrived at by the Corporation more than three months ago, and Mr. Nowrozjee under the rules of the Corporation could advance these arguments against Mr. Geary's motion before the meeting.

Mr. Geary thought that Mr. Nowrozjee should have given a notice of motion to that effect, but he had not done so.

The Chairman thought that Mr. Nowrozjee could state his views so far as they bore upon the motion before the meeting. He believed that Mr. Nowrozjee was quite in order.

Mr. Nowrozjee continuing said that the Corporation some time ago resolved in general terms that the water supply available from Vehar and Tulsi being inadequate, it was desirable to provide an additional permanent supply from high level sources, which would give to the city a continuous service at full pressure. The resolution generally stated "high level sources," which clearly showed that the Corporation did not fix upon any particular source of water-supply. They had not pledged themselves to either the Tansa, the Shewla, the Ewer, or any other scheme. He objected to the Corporation making a grant of the sum of a lakh of rupees for defraying the cost of surveying a particular scheme, which had not yet been adopted by the Corporation as a scheme as the future water-supply for the city. With regard to the proposal to vote away a lakh of rupees he might say that their former Executive Engineer Major Tulloch had surveyed the ground. He said in his report that the entire land from Tansa to Coorla had been accurately surveyed. They had also the survey plans already in the office of the Executive Engineer, and that being the case he did not see the utility of squandering away a lakh of rupees on another survey, which they might well reserve as a contribution towards the new scheme. He would decidedly object towards voting any sum of money for the survey, the cost of which had already been defrayed by the Municipality.

Mr. Gostling.—About three lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Nowrozjee did not know the particular amount spent by the Municipality for the survey, but he knew that large amounts had been drawn from time to time from their Municipal exchequer for the cost of the survey of the different schemes. The Municipal Commissioner should, under the circumstances, be requested to call upon the executive officers of the Engineering department to report on the subject of the Tansa scheme, or any other scheme which they might consider advisable, and might recommend the Corporation to adopt. It was assumed that the cost of carrying out the Tansa scheme would be about a crore of rupees, but he thought it advisable to call upon their executive officers to enlighten them and furnish information as to the probable cost of the carrying out of the entire scheme. Major Tulloch estimated the cost of the Tansa scheme at different figures in his report. He hoped, therefore, that the Corporation would agree with Mr. Stevens in asking for a report before any scheme was sanctioned.

Dr. De Souza confessed he had not decided which way to vote, but he asked permission to speak as a witness respecting the great scarcity, to which Mr. Geary had alluded, that prevailed in the northern portions of the city. At one time he was placed there on cholera duty, and in the report he had submitted to the Municipality he had very strongly described the inconvenience the people suffered. He had also included statistics which would show that the scarcity of Vehar water had much to do with the very large mortality prevailing in connection with cholera.

Mr. Nowrozjee.—I rise to order. (Oh, oh, and laughter.) We are not discussing the necessity or otherwise of independent sources of water supply, and no more times should be taken up with the repetition of facts and arguments bearing on the inadequacy of the existing sources. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman: For reasons analogous to those when I decided just now in Mr. Nowrozjee's favour I am bound to say Dr. De Souza is in order.

Dr. De Souza, continuing, said he had distinctly shown on a former occasion when there were several outbreaks they occurred in those places where no Vehar main was laid for the people. At Moree-road they had to drink the well water and at Worlee where the mortality was as great as at Mazagon itself, considering the small population, there was again no Vehar service, and the people took to wells unfortunately situated on a lower level of the hill incline and containing water into which their excrement had been washed by the rain. Petition after petition had been presented to the Municipal Commissioner from residents at Sion and Matunga, where people were suffering from guinea-worm all having to use the tank water alone. These facts would induce him to vote in favour of an increased water-supply, be it the Tansa or any other scheme the Municipal Commissioner or Executive Engineer might recommend.

Mr. Kapadia said he would prefer to withhold his vote for or against the carrying out of any new works on an extensive plan until the greatest engineers in England had been consulted; he had not much faith in the experts here. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gostling supported the amendment. In a body constituted, as the Corporation was, mostly of non-professional men, more knowledge was wanted on the subject, as to where an increased supply could be obtained and how much it would cost. They were all agreed that more water was required, but they did not know where to get it. Mr. Geary had gone into some detail as to the quantity at present supplied. And he evidently believed, with all the information at his disposal, that each person received eighteen gallons per head per day. They would be surprised to learn that at this moment not more than six gallons per head could be obtained in Bombay. During the week, happening to be in the north of the island, he had a look at the Bhundarwarra reservoir, and to his horror he found the tank empty. Not more than five gallons a day was going through it and although the people supposed they were drinking filtered water from Vehar, that morning at ten o'clock the Vehar water was 25 feet below the filter beds. They were children in these matters, exclaimed Mr. Gostling, because there was always a difficulty in the Corporation in the cutting down of estimates. He declared solemnly that the ten lakhs expended on this reservoir had been utterly thrown away. And that the expenditure would remain a waste of money until they put more water into the tank. He saw at the very bottom of this great tank there was simply a driblet of water between an inlet pipe and an outlet pipe, but they could cure this as soon as they laid another great pipe into Bhundarwarra.

Mr. Bomonjee remarked that, as Mr. Nowrozjee had thrown new light on the matter, it would be no longer necessary to sanction the expenditure of the lakh for a survey if the Corporation adopted the Tansa scheme as the details of the survey already existed.

Mr. Geary.—No, no.

Mr. Bomonjee.—Then what Mr. Nowrozjee has said is not the truth?

Mr. Geary.—It is incorrect.

Mr. Gostling.—They do exist; and have all been most carefully done.

Mr. Geary.—A general survey only has been made.

Mr. Bomonjee urged that, by accepting the plans already prepared, they would not only prevent a waste of money, but would save a great deal of time. The town was already suffering from a water famine. (Hear, hear.) They were in the midst of the monsoon, yet the upper floors of many houses did not receive a drop of water for days together. The distress and suffering were something horrible. The old women whose cry he had mentioned ten years ago had gone, but a new lot had taken their places and were wailing night after night. (Laughter). If the plans were in working order and the survey had been done accurately, let the Corporation set about it at once.

Lieut.-Colonel Merewether rose to explain that the two surveys were entirely different.

Mr. Nowrozjee appealed to the chairman to say whether this was in order.

Mr. Geary.—This is a question of fact respecting which there is an error.

The chairman overruled Mr. Nowrozjee's objection.

Lieut.-Col. Merewether added that Major Tulloch simply made a preliminary survey to enable him to form an idea of the practicability of the scheme and, in a general way, what it would cost. What was now required was a detailed survey from which working drawings could be prepared and contracts made.

The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, referring to the survey and plans of Major Tulloch as regarded the Tansa scheme, said that the entire land from Tansa to Coorla had been accurately surveyed by that officer. He asked the Corporation to remember that if Mr. Geary was correct that they had already committed themselves to the Tansa scheme, then they were all wrong in the course they had adopted in that debate. None of the members who had addressed the meeting in support of the motion had as yet pointed out that the former resolution of the Corporation committed them to the Tansa scheme. Before he (the Rao Saheb) went further into the discussion on the subject, he begged to raise his voice once more against the plan of placing the cart before the horse. (Hear, hear.) There was a scheme involving an expenditure of a crore of rupees proposed to be carried out. They all knew that their Tulsi "tea-cup" on the other side of the island had cost them over forty-five lakhs of rupees, and the supply yielded, as once observed by a member, about six gallons per head. If they had to spend about forty-five lakhs in order to obtain a supply of six gallons per head in the city, they might as a measure of economy well ask the Municipal executives to place before them complete plans and estimates of the proposed gigantic scheme, which might only be correct in theory, before they could vote money for its execution. Now that their Municipal executive officers had practical experience of the Tulsi "tea-cup," they might be asked to report if they were likely to get the ninety or a hundred gallons per head they were told they would have for a crore of rupees.

Mr. Gostling.—Ten gallons.

The Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik, continuing, said that Mr. Gostling's statement was enough to take away one's breath. The Corporation had already sanctioned a scheme for laying down another pipe from Vehar, and until that was done they could not say that they had a supply of 18 gallons per head. It was true that they did not get the quantity of water they were told they drew from their available sources. Looking to their water conservancy it was idle to say that all their resources had been utilized. They were not at present in such a hurry as to dispense with a report on the several water schemes. He (the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik) pointed out a resolution recently passed at the meeting of the Town Council which accepted the Municipal Commissioner's opinion, that the Tansa scheme should be recommended to the Corporation. But this was the first time the subject had been brought before the Corporation, and they were now solemnly told that they had committed themselves to a certain scheme, of which they knew nothing. If they, as unprofessional men, were to adopt the scheme without consulting their executive officers, they might be told hereafter that these were never asked their opinions before the Corporation undertook to carry out such a grand scheme—a scheme which was forced upon them, and which they could not possibly carry out. He thought that they would be doing a great service to the city if they were to take measures to bund the water which overflowed the waste weir after a copious rainfall. In conclusion he implored the Corporation not to take a leap in the dark and sanction something of which they knew so little.

Dr. Cowasjee said that the Tansa scheme had never been brought before the Corporation, and it was, therefore, absurd to give sanction to the amount for the survey as asked by Mr. Geary. He did not think that even a dozen members of the Corporation understood the scheme.

The Municipal Commissioner reminded the Corporation that the Tansa scheme had in no way emanated from him, and that it could hardly be said he had recommended it. The Corporation had passed a resolution, declaring it desirable to provide an additional and permanent water-supply to give the city continuous service at full pressure. For those who would like to see the water-supply immensely increased, it was a most unfortunate thing the present debate did not take place in the month of May, for now people could look with comparative calmness on the prospect that might await them in the same month next year. He felt that the Corporation did not want him to take up his own time or the time of the Engineers with reports that would lead to nothing. The arguments of Mr. Nowrozjee and Mr. Stevens, opposite as they were, apparently led to exactly the same conclusions. He should be most happy to think that they already had all that could possibly be desired in the matter of report and surveys. When in England he had an interview with Major Tulloch in order to ascertain in what position the scheme stood and if the result of his labours would permit the work to be taken up at once and put in hand, Major Tulloch replied most certainly not, and informed him it would be absolutely necessary to make the arrangements for entering into the contracts. Besides he (Mr. Ollivant) was certain that whether the author of the scheme or another engineer carried out the scheme, it would be found necessary to make considerable alterations in revision of the proposals which found favour at the time. He did not wish to hurry the Corporation into any gigantic scheme (hear, hear), and he asked the Corporation, whatever they resolved upon, to withhold calling for more professional reports. There was the valuable and comprehensive work of Major Tulloch and the equally valuable work by Mr. Russell-Aitken. Were they to add to these a series of reports from Mr. Forde, Mr. Braham, and Mr. Walton. These would no doubt be well worth reading, but in another ten years it might again occur to members of the Corporation that no information whatever existed on the subject. It was no part of his duty to take up a brief for any officer of the Municipality, but, although they had large engineering establishments so many matters continually demanded attention that he confessed he was often perplexed to whom to send them as all had so much work on hand. Nor did he suppose any one would attribute to him any personal jealousy as to the officer who should carry out the work of Major Tulloch. He knew nothing except from the interview he had referred to, but he had mentioned his name because if the Tansa scheme was to be adopted, however modified it might be, it seemed best, and would cause the least possible delay if the work was put into the hands of the man who was supposed to know most about it. Other reasons he had with regard to officers on the spot. Although the majority of the Corporation attached far higher importance to water-supply than to drainage he had never for a moment disguised his opinion that antecedent to a full water-supply must be a complete system of drainage. (Dr. Blanc: hear, hear.) Whether they agreed with him or not on that point, they would at once recognise the desirability of retaining the experience in the conduct of the drainage works of the officer who had been working at them for so many years. As to the Shewla scheme only the previous day he had received a long letter, not free from controversy, from Mr. Russell-Aitken—whose acquaintance he had also never made, and he was certain if the question was to be reopened they would have the benefit of what took place years ago. He appealed to the Corporation whether of the engineering profession or as business men whether he would be justified in presenting himself with the reports already in existence and saying "I want no further survey; here is a scheme; that is what it will cost; go on." It was precisely because he could not do this that some survey was wanted before finally resolving on the Tansa scheme. If before any critical details were entered into, they asked for the engineers' report in what way had they advanced the question one atom. There were the Tansa plans on the table—a complete volume—but they would not wish to enter upon such a large expenditure merely on those plans. He was necessarily in the dark as to what the survey would cost, but taking the figures from the engineers whom he had consulted, he had put it down at one lakh. The general opinion of the engineers was that the Tansa scheme was the most approved scheme for Bombay, but at the same time they would say many matters in it required revision and reconsideration. With regard to the total outlay of course he had no figures to go upon save those in Major Tulloch's report, but he wished for no misconception. He had stated that no fresh expenditure should be undertaken except for the minimum supply, but he did not say that if the Corporation went to Tansa they would only get this. Major Tulloch in his report put down the cost of 8½ millions of gallons daily at 85 lakhs; of 13 million gallons at 98 lakhs and of 17 million gallons at 1,015,000 lakhs. Mr. Ollivant added that so far as he had been able to go into the figures with the engineer, he believed one crore of rupees ought to provide for the largest scheme of all. This opinion he simply hazarded, but for one crore he certainly anticipated they might provide thirteen millions. Feeling that it was the wish of the Corporation that a large and comprehensive scheme should be undertaken with the least possible delay, he wrote to Major Tulloch privately:—

"Whether the Tansa works will be carried out or not I cannot say, but there seems to be a strong feeling in favour of it just now. I imagine it would take two years from next October or November for detailed surveys, preparation of contract, and that the work would take up another four years. This, however, must necessarily be surmise on my part. I think the engineer who is to be entrusted with the work should also be on the spot to conduct all the preliminary surveys and to prepare the estimates. The appointment will probably be in the hands of the Corporation, and I can make no pledge with regard to it, but I think that you should at any rate have an opportunity of offering your services in consideration of the valuable labour you have bestowed on the subject of the Bombay water-supply. Will you kindly let me know as early as possible whether you would care to come, and if so what your terms would be?"

In reply to this letter, continued the Municipal Commissioner, Major Tulloch wrote, intimating that he would be glad to come, as he was very much interested in the work, if Government would lend his services. Major Tulloch further said:—"If I began not later than the 1st January, 1885, although it would be better if I began in November, I would engage to have the contract drawings and specifications for five-sixths of the work ready by June, and if tenders were invited then the work might be commenced in November, 1885; I would, in fact, guarantee this, provided the Municipality gave me a reasonable discretion in the employment of such surveyors, draughtsmen, &c., as I consider necessary." Major Tulloch also wrote that provision for the storage of water for the construction of the works should be completed before the monsoon of 1885, and the works might certainly be commenced immediately after the monsoon of that year. In conclusion the Municipal Commissioner said he did not think any engineer without undertaking the survey would finally say the Tansa scheme could be carried out for a certain sum. If the Corporation and the city were really in earnest in their desire for a continuous and constant supply of water they should at once have the survey made. If they were content with the improvement year after year of the present supply, the best must be done and the Municipal Commissioners—his successors—must be satisfied to close their ears as well as they could, or if they could not do that, to maintain an equable temperament under all the wails which would not fail to reach them for many years to come. He entreated those who could afford it, to do as was done in London and keep tanks in their houses in which to store a small supply. The present arrangements could not give a continuous supply. Fires might occur and the water have to be shut off. They could only do their utmost, and valuable work was being accomplished in checking waste. He earnestly hoped the Corporation would not relegate the question for more reports, but would determine that the necessarily details should be obtained, or adjourn the debate until they were furnished with such further information as he might supply from the records.

Mr. Macfarlane said that Mr. Geary's motion proceeded entirely upon the assumption that the Corporation was of the opinion that the Tansa scheme was a scheme which was to be carried out in pursuance of the resolution which was passed upon Dr. Blaney's motion in August last year. There was no doubt whatever from the reports of the debate that took place at the time that the Tansa scheme was the only scheme in the minds of the members present.

Dr. Cowasjee.—No, no.

Mr. Geary.—Hear, hear.

Mr. Macfarlane continuing asked if the Tansa scheme was not then in the minds of the members, what scheme did they at all think of at the time? No reference whatever was made by any other possible scheme. With reference to Mr. Steven's amendment the speaker said that it seemed to him that Mr. Nowrozjee had entirely cut the ground from underneath his own feet by the reference he made to Major Tulloch's report. It seemed to him that the report gave them all the information which they could possibly get from Mr. Forde, or Mr. Walton, or any of their engineering staff. He did not think that any one of their engineers could go into the matter so fully as Major Tulloch, except at a very great expense, which men like Mr. Nowrozjee and other economical members wished to avoid. There was no doubt that if they wished to carry out any large scheme for a full supply of water to the inhabitants of the city, there was none but the Tansa scheme. It must be recollected that in sanctioning the lakh of rupees they did not accept the obligation of spending the whole amount unless they thought it should be spent. The Corporation would have the reports made to them from time to time as to how those moneys were spent. He hoped that the Corporation would vote in favour of Mr. Geary's motion.

Mr. Javerilal thought that under any circumstances a survey of the district, where the various sources of water-supply existed, was necessary. The Corporation by giving their assent to the necessity of having a large and permanent supply of water, had not committed itself to the Tansa or any other scheme. It was necessary, however, to have a survey of the district, containing the various sources of water. He would support Mr. Geary's motion if be modified it to the effect that the survey should be confined to ascertaining the capability of the best water-supply for the city.

Mr. Thorburn observed that they were all agreed on the point of the very great necessity for an additional water-supply to the city. He felt very strongly that if they went in for more reports, they would find themselves in no better position even after the lapse of years than at present. There was not the slightest doubt that when the question of the water-supply was discussed some months ago, they had all in their minds the Tansa scheme.

Dr. Blanc said that when the question of the water-supply was brought forward by Dr. Blaney he understood him to refer to the Tansa scheme. He gave Dr. Blaney his support because he understood that the proposer advocated the Tansa scheme. It was important to know that the water-supply in the main should be continuous, because there was always a danger of gases finding their way into the mains if the supply was intermittent as at present. They knew the great scientific principle that nature abhorred a vacuum, so that when the pipes were empty gases, more or less deleterious to life, often found their way into them and mingled with the water which they drank. This, no doubt, explained some of the very obscure cases of fever and other diseases with which they constantly met with in Bombay. He thought the proposal before them was simply a continuation of the vote which they had almost unanimously passed on a former occasion. If they all appealed to their conscience when they returned home as to what particular scheme they had voted for, and if they all honestly spoke about it, they would say that it was the Tansa scheme. After the survey of the district was made, and the contractors called upon to carry out the works, plans and estimates would be laid before them, and that would be the proper time for them to determine whether or not they liked the scheme and whether it was a feasible one and one which their finances could enable them to undertake.

Dr. Cowasjee here proposed for an adjournment of the meeting observing that most of the members had to attend the meeting of the Justices of the Peace that was to be held that evening.

Dr. Blanc was against the adjournment of the meeting, and asked that the resolution before them should be put to the vote.

The Chairman.—You can't move, Dr. Cowasjee, for an adjournment since you have once addressed the meeting.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee then moved an adjournment of the meeting.

Mr. Vundravandas having seconded the motion, it was carried by a majority.

The following Report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation on the subject of the Vehar Water Works Debt Question was presented but had not been considered when the adjournment took place:—

Sir,—The Committee apointed by the Corporation—[that as recommended by the Town Council in their Resolution No. 1761, dated 5th December 1883, a small Select Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to consider the several points at issue in connection with the long standing controversy on the subject of the terms of repayment of the Vehar Debt, and to report on them to the Corporation as early as possible:—Raghunath N. Khote, Esq., C.I.E., James Thorburn, Esq., Rahimtula M. Sayani, Esq., Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq., C. A. Turner, Esq., Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Esq., * M. Mowat, Esq., Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq., C.I.E.]—on the 21st January last, beg to report that they have fully considered the several points at issue in connection with the question of the terms of the repayment of the Vehar Water Works Debt, but they regret to state that they are unable to come to a unanimous conclusion thereon. The majority of the Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Kashinath T. Telang, Mr. Rahimtula M. Sayani, Mr. Thorburn and Mr. Turner, are of opinion that, if the Accountant-General credits the instalments on the Vehar Water Works Debt paid by the Municipality, first to discharge interest due, and then to reduce principal, and if he makes these credits, month by month, as the instalments are paid, he is not making any mistake of which, the law being as it is, the Corporation need complain. They consider, however, that Clause 2, Section 140 of the Municipal Acts, ought to be modified so as to provide for the instalments paid every month by the Municipality, bearing interest until actually appropriated in the mode provided for in the said Section. The minority, consisting of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee and Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, are of opinion that the mode of accounting, provided for by Clause 2 as aforesaid, is inconsistent with the agreement for charging simple interest between Government and the Municipality, as embodied in Clause 1 of the same Section, and, as now applied by the Accountant-General, results in a charge of Compound Interest, with monthly rents against the Municipality.

RAGHUNATH N. KHOTE.
JAMES THORBURN.
R. M. SAYANI.
DADABHAI NAOROJI.
C. A. TURNER.
KASHINATH T. TELANG.
NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.

* *Note.*—Resigned his seat as a member of the Corporation on the 24th May 1884.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

The Commission resumed its sitting on Saturday, when there were present Mr. W. B. Mulock, (President), Mr. Cotton, Mr. S. S. Bengalee, Dr. Blaney, Mr. M. N. Banajee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. M. C. Murzban, and Mr. Jones, the Secretary.

Mr. Jehangeer Hormusjee, manager of the National Mills and Southern India Mill, Madras, said the adults in his mill have not deteriorated in physique. There were mills which, though they paid a quarter of an anna commission, earned more profit than where no commission was paid. In his opinion the demand for labour exceeded the supply. He had seen a number of mills in Bombay which were kept in a very cleanly state. In his mill well water was used. The workmen would prefer Vehar-water for drinking purposes. He did not think it necessary to enforce sanitary arrangement by means of legislation. To his mind some of the old mills were better than the new mills, though he did not find any fault with the new mills. He should white wash the mills every three years. In a mill there must be a certain quantity of dust, which could not be decreased by any mechanical means. He had heard that the electric light was used for sometime in the Essa Khalifa and one other mill. Electricity was used for some time in the Nagpore mill which was worked day and night by double sets of men. He was of opinion that there was decidedly less ventilation in the workmen's chawls than in the mills. In some of the mills there was a fan in the grinding room. The new mills were being built on approved plans, and the Municipality refused to pass plans which did not meet their views as to sanitation, ventilation, and accommodation. He had not noticed any difference in the physique of mill labourers and in that of the same class working outside the mill. He would not like to have legislative protection to women and others over 12 years of age by decreasing the working hours or granting Sundays and other holidays. The actual working hours in the long days would be, 13 hours from 5. 30 a.m. to 6 30. p.m. It might be, even, a few minutes more than 13 hours. In the short days the work lasted for 11 hours. The average working days of his mill were six and a half per week. He had no objection to a legislative enactment on the subject of women working twelve hours per day with an interval of half an hour for rest. They took their meals during working hours. In his mill about 140 women were employed, and they worked only 10 hours per day. He did not want to make any alteration in the existing Act, or to have any further legislation. None of his work people had taken part in the agitation of mill hands. He did not think a day's rest per week necessary for the health of the employés. Rest was given one day in a fortnight, but the operatives were called on such days about three hours in the morning to clean machinery. His mill gave thirty-five holidays in the year, but the people were required to clean machinery on most of these days. The attendance of his mills was generally irregular. If the mills stopped every Sunday, the people would give themselves up to various sorts of indulgences. In his opinion the mill hands earned good wages, perhaps made savings. Owing to malarious fever that arises all over the flats in Parel, some 150 out of the 500 men employed in his mill were at present absent. As to accidents they did occur, but not frequently. Parents should be held responsible for the illegal employment of their children.

Rughoo Bhicajee said he was employed as a mule jobber in the Empress Mill, getting Rs. 80 per month. He was present at two of the meetings of the mill hands. He did not come there as a representative of the operatives, but came in obedience to a summons from the Inspector of Factories. He was, however, one of the three men whose names were submitted to the Inspector of Factories by the chairman of the Mill-hands Association. At those meetings the people came to a decision that they should make some arrangement which might do good to them, and, at the same time, not injure the interests of the employés. It was decided that a day of rest should be given every week, and that the mills should begin at 6 a.m. and close at 6 p.m. with an interval of half an hour for rest. They were all of one accord as to the necessity of asking for these concessions.

Mr. Cotton.—If you work shorter hours as you desire, would the people be satisfied with a proportionate diminution of wages?

The witness replied that at present the man having to work too long hours, lost time in various ways; but if the hours were fixed as proposed, they would work with greater zeal and consequently there would be little difference in the production. If a piece-worker remained absent for a day but did not give satisfactory explanation of his absence two days' pay was deducted. He had 150 men under him, all doing work by piece. For his part, if he remained absent with permission, he got his pay for half the number of days he was absent. He did not think the people had any grievance about their being fined, or their pay being deducted. He would have the machinery cleaned on Saturday evening at 4-30, with an entire day's rest every Sunday. They would ask for five days' rest in a month only during the Holee and Dewalee holidays. The operatives thought that boys of 11 or 12 years of age could not work full time unless they possessed a good physique. Witness was of opinion that children under nine or ten years of age should work half time. He thought the children would be improved by education, but their parents being unable to pay their school fee, they were brought to work in a mill. There were about 150 women employed as reelers in his mill.

Genoo Bapjee Tawra said he was employed as a head jobber in the mule department of the Alexandra Mill, getting from sixty to seventy rupees pay per month. He worked by piece. He went twice to the meetings of the operatives. All came to the conclusion that they had a great many grievances—that they had to work too hard, and get up at 3 or 4 a.m., to attend their mill, if they lived some two or three miles from their work. People had to work in the dark and therefore they rendered themselves liable to accidents. They often fell ill under the present system of work. The people did not enjoy sufficient sleep.

Mr. Nanabhoy here offered to cross-examine the witness on the last point.

Mr. Sorabjee objected to the witness being interrupted in the midst of his statement. The cross-examination might be reserved till the end.

Mr. Nanabhoy said he must cross-examine the witness on that point as the man was "telling lies."

The above remark provoked a mild protest from the President, who observed that if the witness understood English, he might have turned his back upon them and gone away.

Witness was then allowed to go on with his evidence, in the course of which he strongly advocated the concessions prayed for by the mill hands.

Mr. Nanabhoy.—Can you give instances of people who have suffered from accidents by working in the dark?

Witness.—See, here is the remnant of the fore finger of my right hand which I lost while working in the dark.

Mr. Nanabhoy.—Have you been asked by anybody to give evidence in a certain manner?

Witness.—By none whatever.

Mr. Nanabhoy.—Now tell me the truth.

Witness.—I do tell the truth.

Mr. Nanabhoy.—I can say that this is a tutored witness.

Witness in answer to Mr. Cotton said that he had been 23 years employed in mill work.

Mr. Cotton.—How do you feel after your long experience?

Witness.—My health is broken down and I now begin to feel the effects of heavy work. I am at present 49 years old and might die in five or six years. (A laugh.) He further said that he got up at 4-30 a. m. and after spending about an hour in ablutions, &c., left for the mill. People got up even earlier, that is at 3 or 4 a. m., when they had to prepare their own food before starting for their work. Children were unable to work full time. Machinery should be cleaned once every fortnight, either on the Sunday or the previous Saturday, but it would be better if all Sundays were given as clear holidays. The people were all very ignorant; they were blind, and it would be a good thing if their children were educated. In his mill they got 20 or 25 minutes' rest every day, but some get even less time for rest.

At this stage, the Commission adjourned until this afternoon.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 19.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice KEMBALL.)

PARSEE CHARITY FUNDS.

THE HON. JOHN MARRIOTT AND OTHERS vs. HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SETT AND OTHERS.

JUDGMENT was delivered in this case to-day in an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Birdwood given on the 13th October, 1883. The real plaintiffs in the case were Dustoor Saheb Dorabjee Mahearjee Meherjeerana, high-priest of the Parsees of Nowsaree, and other members of the Bhagarsath Mobed community. The defendants were Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna and Ruttonbai, executor and executrix of the will of Hormusjee Bomonjee and Framjee Hormusjee Sett; Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, since deceased, and Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia and Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia. The Hon. Mr. Farran and Mr. Perozshah, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker and Dinshah, appeared for the plaintiffs and respondents. The Hon. Budroodin and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, appeared for the first defendant as to the question of costs. Mr. Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for the second and third defendants; the fourth defendant, Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, is dead; while Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, were for the appellants and fifth and sixth defendants, Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia and Nussarwanjee Ardasir Wadia.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said.—This is a suit by the Advocate-General at the relation of certain members of the Bhagarsett Mobed community described in the plaint as the priestly class of the Parsee community in India, and also by the same persons for and on behalf of themselves and the other members of the said community against the fourth, fifth and sixth defendants, trustees of the Hormusjee Wadia Atesh Beheram or Fire-temple in Bombay, to obtain a declaration that certain funds in the possession of the first and third defendants, Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett and Framjee Hormusjee Sett, belong to the said community and are with the consent of the same applicable to charitable purposes, and that the said fund may be ordered to be transferred to trustees to be chosen by this court in trust for the old indigent and disabled persons amongst the said community and for the permanent maintenance of religious ceremonies for the souls of the dead of the said community, and for the education of the children of the poor members of the said community or that the said funds may be brought into court and that a scheme may be framed by or under the direction of the court for the purpose of carrying into effect the aforesaid charitable purpose. The trustees of the Hormusjee Wadia Fire-temple by their written statement deny that the fund in question is the property of the Bhagarsett Mobed community, and contend that it ought to be transferred to them as the present trustees of the said Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia Atesh Beheram. The Bhagarsett community, to whom the fund in question is claimed to belong, are stated by the relators, who were examined as witness, to include that portion of the priestly community of the Shenshai section of the Parsees who trace their descent from the three sons of Furdun and the two sons of Kamdin, who, according to Parsee tradition, brought the sacred fire at a very early period to Nowsaree and became the founders of the community. They have their headquarters at the Anjuman of which Nowsaree, as shown by the evidence in the case, exercises important, if not, paramount influence in the community. It is a characteristic of the community as indicated by the evidence that all the profits derived from the exercise of the priestly function are shared in by those who are capable of performing them; and, according to the practice established at Nowsaree, practical effect is given to the principle by putting up to sale by auction every month amongst the qualified Mobeds, the right to officiate in the Fire-temple which principally consists in keeping alive the Sacred Fire, called the Boi ceremony and which carries with it the right to receive the offerings of the worshippers. The highest bidders thus acquire the right to officiate and take the offering whilst the monies bid called *waras* or "turn monies" are distributed amongst the Mobeds who have qualified during the particular month by undergoing the purificatory ceremony called Barashnum, which is essential to the performance of the Boi ceremony and which consists in remaining in seclusion for a certain time either in a temple or a priest's own house and avoiding pollution by contact with the outer world. The members of this community are to be found in several towns in this part of India, and notably in great numbers in Bombay, and it is this portion of the community which, according to counsel for the relators, the expression Boi community in the plaint was intended to apply exclusively. The Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia Atesh Behram or Fire-temple which has given rise to this suit was founded on 17th November, 1830, by the widow and sons of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, a wealthy member of the Shenshai division of the Parsee community, in memory of the deceased. And here at the outset it will be convenient for the better appreciation of the evidence, to state that it is not disputed by counsel for the plaintiffs that it rests exclusively with the founders of a fire-temple to provide for the services of the temple in such manner as they may think proper. In this case no trust-deed of the temple was executed until 18th September 1861, and it practically rested with Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia as the head of his family and manager of the Wadia Fire-temple to determine to whom the all-important duty of keeping alive this sacred fire in the temple, called the Boi ceremony, should be entrusted. Accordingly on the opening of the temple one Dastur Edaljee Dorabjee Sanjana, the family priest of the Wadia family, and Dastur of the Shenshai community in Bombay, was placed by Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia in charge of the services. He appointed Mobeds to perform the Boi ceremony and after remunerating them appropriated the offerings of worshippers to himself. This arrangement lasted sixteen months when the Mobeds of the Bhagarsatt community in Bombay expressed a desire to the Dastur and Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia that the Nowsaree practice which has been already described, should be introduced into the Wadia Fire-temple, and it is not in dispute between the parties that as the result of that application, services of the Wadia Fire-temple were virtually entrusted to the Mobeds of the Bhagarsath community, from 1832 to 1849, the right to officiate being annually put up to sale by auction amongst the qualified Mobeds from 1832 to 1842—and from 1842 to 1849 by private arrangement with the Dastur of the community. It is further not in dispute that the "waras" or turn monies derived from such sales were not distributed amongst the qualified Mobeds, but were paid into the hands of one Bhikajee Age till his death in 1834 when the fund in hand was transferred to Hormusjee Bomanjee Set, and the *waras* and other payments thenceforth paid into his hands until 1849, after which time the Wadia family in exercise of their undoubted rights as founders of the temple took the management of the services of their temple into their own hands. The balance now in the hands of the executors of Hormusjee Bomonjee Sett is the fund, the right to which is the disputed question in this suit. As to the causes which led to the creation of this fund, the case which was sought to be set up by the plaintiffs was that the Wadia family placed the Bhagarsath community in charge of the services of the temple in 1832 and that the *waras* or turn monies were not distributed amongst the qualified Mobeds, but paid into the hands of Bhikajee Age and Hormusjee Bomonjee Sett, owing to a disagreement between the Mobeds as to whether they should be equally divided between those descended from the three *pols* and the two *pols* or in proportion to the number of *pols*. The defendants on the other hand say that Bomonjee Hormusjee Wadia only assented to the wish of the Bhagarsett priests in Bombay that the right to officiate should be put up to sale amongst the qualified Mobeds of that community upon the condition that the turn monies derived from such sale should not be distributed amongst the Mobeds, but paid into the hands of trustees until the Mobeds should obtain the recognition by the Bhagarsath Anjuman at Nowsaree of the degrees of Navar and Martab, when conferred by the Mobeds of the Wadia Temple:—and that at the condition, so far at least as concerns the higher or Martab degree (which every priest must take to be qualified to perform the Boi ceremony) has not been, and there is no prospect of its being fulfilled, the fund now belongs to the trustees of the temple under the trust-deed of 1861, or if it did not pass to them by the trust-deed then to the Wadia family as the founders of the temple. Now there is some oral evidence to show that there was a difference of opinion amongst the Mobeds in 1832, or soon after, as to the shares in which the turn monies should be divided amongst the different *pols*, but it is possible to suppose that a dispute of such a nature, assuming it to have existed, would not have been speedily settled, if the turn-monies had been forthcoming for division. However the same witnesses who speak to the existence of such a difference of opinion, distinctly admit that the turn-monies were paid to Bhickajee Age on the understanding between Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia and the Mobeds that they should remain there until the Bhagarsath Anjuman of Nowsaree should recognize Martab degrees conferred by the Bhagarsath Mobeds of the Wadia Temple. Furdoonjee Burjorjee Watcha, one of the plaintiffs and relators, says: "The turn monies were paid first to Kawasjee Age on condition that the money should remain with him till the Bombay Mobeds were able to confer the degrees of Mavar and Martab at Bombay." Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Paori, another of the relators and also one of the Mobeds who purchased the right to officiate between 1842 and 1849 says:—"The reason why the turn-money in Bombay was not divided was because Martab was not performed in Bombay at all." Again in Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia's letter of 23rd August, 1836, (exhibit 2) written to Dastur Nusserwanjee at Surat, the fund is expressly referred to and it is pointed out by him as an inducement to him to exert himself to obtain the recognition of Bombay Martab degree by the Nowsaree Anjuman that owing to that hindrance upwards of Rs. 3,000 had been collected and deposited at Sett Hormusjee's place; consequently that sum should be distributed. The reason being that when the turns were sold they were sold on condition as follows:—The sums are to be paid when Martabs having been made they shall be associated, with otherwise the same are not to be paid. And, again in exhibit G, which is an entry in the books of Hormusjee Bomonjee Sett to the credit of the fund in question, it is recited that the priests who perform the Boi ceremony in the Atash Behram after having purchased turns, those priests do not initiate their sons into the priestly order of Martab in the said Fire-temple. Therefore the owner and the Dastur and the priests of the said Fire-temple have made an arrangement that "the proceeds of such sale whatever the same may be are to be received and kept in deposit until these priests shall initiate their sons into the priestly order of Martab in the Fire-temple belonging to this Atash Behram Saheb when the principal amount is to be returned." Lastly that the Wadia family should have endeavoured to bring pressure on the community admits of an easy and natural explanation from the anxiety of the Wadia family to obtain the much coveted recognition by the Nowsaree Anjuman of degrees and especially the Martab degrees conferred by priests of the Wadia Temple, which is so clearly brought out both by the evidence of the relators themselves and the correspondence in the case between 1832 and 1850. The evidence as a whole can, in our opinion, leave no doubt that the turn monies were deposited owing to an understanding between the Wadia family and the Bhagasrath Mobeds by which they were not to be distributed until the above recognition had been obtained and we understand the learned judge in the Division Court as being of the same opinion. Further as to who those persons would have been in the absence of such condition, it is not in dispute that they were the qualified Mobeds during the several periods for which the right to officiate was sold and in respect to which the turn monies became payable. But the evidence also shows in our opinion that the fund was throughout regarded as belonging to the qualified Mobeds who but for the turn monies being deposited would have been entitled to share in them, albeit the distribution was deferred. In all the entries in the books of Hormusjee Bomanjee Sett relating to the fund the account is described as that of the Nowsaree priests and throughout the period from 1832 to 1849 small sums were drawn upon it by the Mobeds (as the witnesses say was usual before distribution) to make customary gifts of shawls. Again throughout the correspondence to which we have already referred there is not a word to show that Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia regarded the fund as one to which the Wadia family could lay claim if they failed in obtaining the recognition of the Nowsaree Anjuman to degrees conferred by the priests of the Wadia temple, however much they might and did claim the right of refusing to allow its distribution, nor have the Wadia family or the trustees of the temple under the deed of 1861, during the thirty years which have elapsed since the family threw over the Bhagarsett community and have made their own arrangements with priests for the services of their temple, made any sign of their having a claim to or on the fund. On the contrary, in the letter written by Bomonjee Hormusjee Wadia to Hormusjee Bomonjee Sett on the eve of taking the services of the temple into his own hands he was desirous of having a statement of the account of the fund and he speaks of it as belonging to the Mobeds of the Wadia temple. Lastly, it is worthy of remark that when the Wadia family vested the temple in trustees in 1861 no mention was made of it in the deed. Conclusions which have to be drawn from the statement as to what occurred half a century ago when this fund was called into being, and that too by witnesses who were very young at the time and took no active part in its creation and speak chiefly from hearsay and also from correspondence which only touches incidentally upon the understanding as to the fund, between the parties, can scarcely be arrived at with perfect confidence as to their correctness; but we think that the fair and reasonable inference from the whole of the evidence is that the Wadia family entrusted the Bhagarsath Mobeds in Bombay with the services of the temple by whom they continued to be discharged from 1832 to 1849 without any interference by the Wadia family, except such as was involved in the understanding between them for the deposit of the turn moneys, and further that this understanding was not intended to affect the property in the turn moneys, but only to delay their distribution. Such an understanding or condition to make it a legal one in its inception must be construed as having been intended to operate for a reasonable time whilst there was any hope of obtaining the recognition of the Nowsaree Anjuman. It may be presumed that all such hope had expired in the opinion of the Wadia family when they broke away from the Bhagarsath community in 1850 and made their own arrangements for the services of the temple, but at any rate, in the opinion of all witnesses, all such hopes must now be regarded as at an end.

We agree therefore with the learned Judge of the Division Court that the fund must now be regarded as belonging to the Bhagarsath Mobeds, who, according to the practice of the community in force between 1832 and 1849, would have been entitled to it had the turn money not been deposited but distributed on their representatives. Who those persons are at the present moment it will be no easy task perhaps practically impossible to ascertain with certainty; but it is plain that the resolutions passed at meetings convened in Nowsaree and Bombay on notice to the entire Bhagarsath community, many of whom were not even Mobeds, and at which the fund was treated as belonging to the entire community and the fund devoted to charitable purposes, cannot be regarded as the expression of will of the particular Mobeds (or whoever may be now their representations) to whom the fund beneficially belongs. There is therefore in our opinion no evidence of a charitable trust of the fund in question which this court can establish and give effect to. This disposes of the prayer of the plaint which is directed entirely to the establishment of a charitable trust on the fund; but as an issue was raised as to whether the fund belonged to the qualified Mobeds in the several years in which the monies were deposited, we think the relators as suing on behalf of the Bhagasath community are entitled to a declaration of the title of such Mobeds to the fund. One at least of the relators was admitted to be one of the qualified Mobeds who would be entitled to the fund, and, although the persons on behalf of whom the relators purport to act, include many more than have been found to be entitled to the fund and those so entitled will be entitled to particular portions of the fund, and not to aliquot parts of the entire fund, still we think on the authority of Smith vs. Earl of Brownlaid, 9 Eq. cases 256, that this should not under the peculiar circumstances of this case, prevent the suit from being sustained under sec. 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure (the proper notice required by that section having been given) on behalf of those who may turn out to be entitled. We must therefore reverse the decree of the court below and declare that the Mobeds of the Bhagarsath community residing in Bombay who qualified by the performance of Barashnum during the year for which any part of the fund in question became payable as turn moneys by the officiators in the Wadia temple for such year are entitled to such portion of the fund. Parties to have their costs up to the present time out of the fund excepting the trustees of the temple. Liberty to apply.

Further costs reserved.

OCTOBER 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

A SUIT FOR RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

JEEWA JUSSA vs. JALLOO AND ANOTHER.

This suit was brought for the restitution of the plaintiff's conjugal rights with the first defendant, and for an order directing her to return with his child to the plaintiff's house at Sootar Chawl, &c. Mr. Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr. Mooljee Bhowanidas, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, for the defendants. The facts of the case were published in our issue of the 3rd inst.

His lordship, in delivering judgment in the case this afternoon, said the most important question was the right of the husband to resume his conjugal rights. Jalloo had left her husband and refused to return to him. *Prima facie* the plaintiff was entitled to a restitution of his conjugal rights; but it was contended that his cruelty excused the wife. With regard to the witnesses who were called to speak as to cruelty, his lordship thought they were very suspicious for the reasons suggested by Mr. Jardine. As to specific acts of cruelty, it was to be remarked that to disentitle the plaintiff to his rights, there must be some persistent ill-treatment that led to a reasonable apprehension of want of safety. His lordship did not believe the story as to an attempted nose-cutting; and he did not think the witnesses as to cruelty were to be believed. As to the ornaments, the burden of proof was on the plaintiff, but he had not discharged this burden; and his lordship was not satisfied that the plaintiff had proved that the ornaments admitted to be with Jalloo were his. His lordship said he should not be justified in attaching much weight to the plaintiff's claim as regarded the ornaments. The second defendant had been harbouring the first defendant, his daughter, and he must have been actively encouraging her in not returning to her husband. An injunction must therefore go against him as prayed. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for restitution of conjugal rights, each party to pay their own costs.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 4.

REUTER'S financial telegram from London of yesterday makes no change in any of the usual items. French Rentes in Paris remain at 109½, Consols at 101⅛.

Of the home produce markets the only one exhibiting any alteration is Wheat, which in Liverpool is quoted 1d. per cental higher to arrive.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady, the sales being 12,000 bales, includin 1,500 Surats. Spot prices remain unaltered but Americans to arrive are quoted 1 32d. to 3 64d. higher.

To day's report is steady, sales 8,000 bales including 1,000 Surats, prices unchanged.

In New York ready cotton keeps unaltered at 10⅛ cents, but futures advanced 2 point yesterday and again 6 points to day, the closing quotation for February being 10·3 cents per lb. The general tendency is distinctly [illegible]ards higher prices, and a careful study of the statistics which we subjoin shows that the movement is warranted by the position. The receipts at the American ports are increasing as a matter of c urse, and the visible supply has received an addition of 50,000 bales during the week, but this will not prevent a decided squeeze for Cotton during the next six weeks, and as we pointed out a month ago the Liverpool stock will be down to 350,000 bales or less by the middle of November. Spinners on the Continent still refrain from buying the shipments from the States since 1st September being only 23,000 bales as against 124,000 to Liverpool and 110,000 bales during the corresponding period last year, but unless the American crop is to be considerably over 6½ millions or political matters seriously interfere with trade, we are inclined to think they will have to get in their requirements at higher values later on.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Week's receipts	167,000	164,000	178,000
„ Exports to U. K.	48,000	20,000	67,000
„ „ Continent	16,000	47,000	16,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	423,000	481,000	474,900
„ Exports to U. K.	124,000	74,000	158,000
„ „ Cont.	28,000	110,000	47,000
„ Stock in the Ports	302,000	4,2,000	289,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 3rd inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Total supply of all kinds	1,490,000	1,650,000	1,416,260
„ „ Surats	541,000	415,000	595,270

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	532,000	616,000	458,970
„ London	66,000	47,000	72,790
American afloat	60,000	30,000	76,000
East Indian „	36,000	47,000	109,000
	694,000	749,000	716,760
Price of Mid-Uplands	5⅝d.	5¾d.	6 11-16d.
„ Good Fair Dholleras	4 3-16d.	4 3-16d.	4⅞d.
Difference	1 9 16d.	1 11-16d.	1 13-16d

The market here to-day has been steady, but so far as export buying goes quite inactive, no transaction having been reported. There is rather more enquiry from the continent, but at prices which render business altogether impracticable, in honestly selected Cotton. For good Dholleras, for instance, the least limit obtainable is 4⅜d per lb. C. and F. equivalent to about Rs. 180 per candy without commission, whilst European sellers ask Rs. 185, and the native selection offering at Rs. 178 to Rs. 180 per candy would carry an allowance of ⅛d. per lb.

SEEDS and WHEAT here remain unaltered.

FREIGHTS keep dull and unaltered, and with a dozen unemployed steamers in harbour prospects of any improvement are, to say the least, somewhat remote.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods meet a steady average demand at unchanging values. First is quiet, local spinnings especially so, the actual off-take being certainly less than half of the production. China reports come very dull, the stock there and to arrive of Bombay Yarns being estimated at the comparatively large figure of 28,000 bales. Coals continue very strong with no sellers. The railways are in the market for any tonnage available at something like Rs.1 per [illegible] current market quotations here and if homeward freights do not take a change for the better. Soon consumers may lay their account for having to pay Rs. 20 alongside before many weeks are over. This is another point against our local mills, which in most cases have only stocks up to about the end of next month.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling has been quite firm to-day at a practical advance of 1-32d. No business of any importance has been done and the demand for remittance is in excess of the trade bills offering, still the banks are fully as willing sellers as buyer, forward. Telegraphic transfer for delivery after the 15th can be had at 1s. 7¼d. and for November at 1s. 7 17-32d., whilst for Credit we quote November delivery 1s. 7 25-32d., December 1s. 7 13-16d. Ready bills we quote as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 19-32d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d.	„
Credits do.	do. 1s. 7¾d.	„
France do.	do. 2 08	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker again today and a fair amount in Fours has changed hands at Rs. 99. Fours-and-a-half we still quote Rs. 102¼.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombays are still in special request, and have advanced to Rs. 761½. Bombay Cotton Press shares have improved to Rs. 1,185, Fort Press to Rs. 2,750. Spinning and Weaving Mills are quiet. Manockjee Petits are back to Rs. 1,185, Dhurrumseys to Rs. 410. Some "gup" was current in the bazaar of further active hostilities having taken place betwixt the French and Chinese, but no authority is given for the reported telegram.

BOMBAY BILLAND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,900	500	all	14 p.ct.	761½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	$50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	99

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	745xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	14	320 xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	
Ditto	..	£20	21-13 1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£1	6-0-0	do.	50

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	000	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	18⅞	540
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	5	111
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	17½p.s.	490
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	760
Bhownuggur Mills	4,8[illegible]	100	100	...	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	950
Budneira Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	200
Central India S. & W. Company	2,590	500	500	Rs. 30	630
Connaught Mills	810	500	100	..	150
Coorla Mills	800	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 30	670 xd
D. Spinning	000	2,000	all	nil	410
Empress S. & W. Co.	136	500	all	Rs. 37½	795
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	500*	25	705
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,900	500	500	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	–	300
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	825
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	60	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,210
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 20	520
Indian Manf'g Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	325
James Greaves Mills.	1,100	500	400	...	180
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	601	500	50	Rs. 55	6[illegible]
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,182½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	7[illegible]0
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	905 xd
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	126 xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	160p.s.	3,100xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	825
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,185
Mazagon Spinning Co	6,000	250	250	Rs. 90	220
Moracjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,400xd
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	735
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	910 xd
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	565
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	215
People of India S. & W. Company	1,900	250	..	6¼	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,500	500	500	29	160
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,400
Sholapore Mills	5[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,425
Sounderdas	7[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs.	749
Southern India	5[illegible]	500	500*	Rs. 20	417½
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	55	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	600
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Peveril, 1,974 tons, Captain A. Burgess, sailed on the 4th instant for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Lady Armstrong, 1,343 tons, Captain W. C. Abbott, sailed on the 4th instant for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachumba, 514 tons, Captain G. M. Simpson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and Mr. J. Innes, and 63 deck passengers.

THE steamer Chaldis, 1,322 tons, Captain W. H. Stacey, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Newport (6th Sept.), with a cargo of 2,330 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. John Marshall.

THE Anchor Line steamer Victoria, 2207 tons, Captain W. Russell, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel Preston, Mr. H. Newill, Mr. E. Alesten, Captain Shamacker, Mr. Paul, Mr. Forsyth, and 32 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Chaldis (s)	Stacey	Newport, Sept. 6.
	Vestal	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Sept. 15.
5	Dunstan (s)	Henry	Liverpool, Sept. 6.
	Chanda (s)	Russell	Calcutta, Sept. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Malwa (s)	Adamson	China, &c.
	Ly. Armstrong (s)	Abbott	Havre.
	Peveril (s)	Burgess	Antwerp.
5	Victoria (s)	Russell	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Indus, to London, &c.
„ Baghdad, to Zanzibar, &c.
„ Simla, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Schooner Wilhelmine, to Calcutta.

The steamer Pachumba, Simpson, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
30 Busheer (s) ....Croft ......Rangoon, Sept. 23.
Britannia (s) ....Bright ......Liverpool, Aug. 29.
Pemba (s) ....Stuart ......Singapore, Sept. 10.
Crown of Arragon (s) Ferguson . Singapore, Sept. 23.
Secundra (s) ....Macaulay . Bombay, Aug. 29.
Oct. 1 Bokhara (s) ....Deighell . Lond n, Aug. 27.
Vega (s) ....Wadley . Liverpool Aug. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 30.—Ship Assyrian.
Oct. 1.—Steamer India, Ships Columba and Roderick Dhu.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
2 Himalaya (s) .... Rangoon.
3 Adele .... Masulipatam.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.
2 Rajah of Cochin........ Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice s—14 cases plate glass, Allibhoy Noorbhoy; 80 drums linseed oil and 338 kegs paints, Abdool Hoosein Tyabjee; 250 boxes tinplates, Sarnufally Mamoojee; 125 barrels green copperas, Dhurumsey Dewchund; 3,040 plates hard spelter and 100 cases yellow metal sheets, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 25 cases soap, Peroshaw Pestonjee; 25 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan; 151 drums linseed oil, T. M. Tazkhan; 20 cases slates and the cask padlocks, M. Gulam Hoosian; 60 boxes bar soap Tyebally Sooltanally; 20 cases ale and 20 cases stout, Finlay Muir and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa s—82 cases oilmanstores, B. M. Punthuckey; 50 boxes candles, Bhaichund Roopchund; 25 bottles quicksilver, E. L. Moolchund; 35 bottles quicksilver, Harriass Goculdas; 10 cases medicines, perfumery, &c., B. Philips and Co; 21 cases hams and bacon, Manockjee Bhicajee; 35 cases brandy and 45 cases liquors, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 280 cases brandy and 29 cases liquors, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 5 cases perfumery, &c., Treacher and Co; 20 cases beer, Volkart Brothers.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Colombo s—18 cases vermouth, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Canton s—15 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

FROM HULL.

Yeddo s—50 drums linseed oil, Dossabhoy Sulleimanjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Malwa s—30 cases bottling wire, S. M. Fazul.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—45 bales wool, Damodhur Khimjee; 229 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Moolijee; 4 bales cotton dropped, R. Lowjee.
Clan Murray s—246 bales cotton, P. D. Setna; 3 bales cotton, Canjee Laljee; 1,310 cwts wheat, Veerjee Hunsraj; 54 bales rags, Canjee Laljee.
City of Venice s—42 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 2,400 [illegible] wheat, Veerjee Dewsee; 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 1,500 cwts bones, Currimbhoy Naanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Indus s—24 bales skins, F. Masotti and Co.
Clan Ogilvie s—150 cwts wheat, Moolj.ee Jewraj and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Runsordass Bapoobhoy, 38 cwts gambier and 11 cwts gum, Ludhabhoy Chotoo; 110 cwts gum and 1 case tortoise shells, Abdool Rahim Abdool Cadur; 6 b ndles carpets, Mahomed Abdool Rhaman; 19 cwts sandalwood, Soonar Cargee; 1 bale skins and 1 case peacock feathers, Peerbhoy Damjee; 2 cases peacock feathers, 8 cwts deer horns and 2 bales hides, F. Merally Rehimbhoy; 200 bales hides and skins, Hajeebhoy Jamal; 34 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells and 4 cwts crotton seed, D. D. Mahomed.

FOR ANTWERP.

Peveril s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, A. Bla cneck and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,200 cwts wheat, Laljee Poonjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—144 cwts raisin, Hajee Ahmed; 63 cwts raisin, H. V. Khakey; 37 cwts cloves, Mohamed Ally Nuzmoodin; 8 cwts genda horns and 150 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 119 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 15 bales cotton, Guneshlal Sobhagmul; 1,450 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, N. B. Mody and Co; 275 cwts onions, Hassum Babum.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s—10 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nurbudda s—116 bales sott n, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Setna.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

324-83—Khunderao M.—Cassum Abdool Rahiman, vs. Abdool Succoor Essack and others—in person.—Part heard.
503-80—Little, S. F. and N.—Kharso Rowjee, vs. Chunda Ramjee and others—Nanu and H. Payne G. and S. Part head.
251—83—Balkrishna and B.—Manilal Bhailal and another, vs. Hormusji Merwanji Nareiwala. J. C. Cama.—Part heard.

Undefended New Long Causes.

268-84—Payne G. and S.—Wasudeo Venayekraw, vs. Bhagirthibai.
280-84—M. H. Khan.—Moranji Anundji, vs. Dewji Jumnadas and another.
273-84—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jiwandas Ebji Sewji, vs. Mogibai and others—Pestonji K.
271-84—In person—Narrotumdas Vurjiwandas, vs. Ahmed Jewa and another.
278-84—In person—(A pauper) Baya alias Parwati, vs. Caveri alias Gangabai.

Defended New Long Causes.

267-82—Tobin and R.—Hormusji Dorabji Vania and another, vs. Burjorji Jamsetji Vania—H. Bicknell.
275-84—Tyabji and D.—Kankoobai, vs. Punalal Puramchund—Macfarlane and E.
279-84—Mulji B. B.—Charles Douglas and others, vs. Sewji Dhurumsey—Bomonji and H.
283-81—Jefferson B. and D.—Bhugwanbhai Ruttonji and another, vs. Jumnabai—Little S. F. and N.

Long Causes.

217-83—H. Bicknell—Cowasji Nowroji Damla, vs. Bai Dhunbai—A. F. Turner.
209-83—Little, S. F. and N.—Kanji Mulji, vs. Gopal Purshotum—Mulji B. B.
216 83—Mulji B. B.—Gopaldas Purshotumdas and others, vs. Canji Mulji and another—Little, S. F. and N.
268-83—Mulji B. B.—Gopalji Purshotum and others, vs. Canji Mulji—Little, S. F. and N.
95-85—Little, S. F. and N.—Rambai and another, vs. Purshotum Munji and another—Hore, C. and B. Little, S. F. and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

18-83—Macfarlane and E.—Dharsey Veerjee, vs. Purmanundas Jewandas—Little, S. F. and N.—for Council's reply.
302-82—Tyabji and D.—Sardar Begum, vs. Khoja Mahomed Mehrudin—M. M. Munshi.—Part heard.
176-83—Thakoredas and D. Shri Samutsungjee Soorsungjee, vs. Joosub Hajee Amed and others.—Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

168-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Bhika Mokunlal and another, vs. Nanabhai Vishwanath and others—H. Bicknell—Part heard.
282-81—R. Skipsey—Damodhur Runchordas, vs. Vussonjee Runchordas and others—Little, S. F. and N., Hore C. and B.
294-83—Thakurdas and D.—Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Ganjhi, vs. Peeroo Mahomed and others.—Macfarlane and E. and Payne G. and S.
4-84—Little S. F. and N.—Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia, vs. Sitaram Lakshman—Macfarlane and E.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 2.

Welchman, Captain, 4th Infantry H. C., from leave, from Sydney.

OCTOBER 1.

Dane, Surg., on leave, from Sehore, C. I.
Thompson, Surg., on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Bull, Surg., on leave, from Poona.
Brown, Lieut., 8th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Nusserabad.
Jameson, Major, 15th Sikhs, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 4.

Spencer, Surg., to rejoin, to Lucknow.
Bull, Surg., on leave, to Neemuch.
Aspinwall, Lieut., 7th Dragoon Guards, on duty, to Mhow.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

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43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GREHAN—September 15, at Bombay, the wife of W. J. Grehan, of Mhow, of a son.

THOMAS—October 3, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Morgan R. Thomas, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GIRARD—September 26, at Ballygunge, the wife of H. Erskine Girard, of a son.

MARCHETTI—September 28, at No. 14, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of George Marchetti, of a daughter.

OLDHAM—September 25, at Darjeeling, the wife of W. B. Oldham, C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MILLARD—SPENCE—September 25, at the house of the bride's father, Ajmere, by the Revd. Dr. Husband, T. Millard, Millwright Foreman, C. Department, R. M. S. Railway, to Grace Black, daughter of J. G. B. Spence, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., Ajmere.

WALL—CHILL—September 20, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Sudder Street, Calcutta, by the Revd. H. T. Whittamore, Stephen Dalby, eldest surviving son of the late Joseph Wall, of La Martiniere College, Lucknow, to Marie Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. M. M. Chill, of Allahabad.

DEATH.

MARCHETTI—September 29, at Calcutta, the infant daughter of George and Alexandra Marchetti.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1884.

THE hopes of peace between France and China which were encouraged by reports from Tientsin last week have been grievously disappointed. Hostilities have been renewed, on land and on sea, and not a word is said about any attempt having been made to bring the quarrel to an end, except that the United States Minister has offered to mediate between the hostile States. The Empress's proposals for peace appear to have come to nothing, if indeed they were ever seriously contemplated in the Imperial Council Chamber; and as for Li-Hung-Chang, the minister in whose reinstatement people saw the promise of a speedy settlement of the quarrel, all that is said of him is that in an interview with the American Minister he "maintained a defiant attitude." This defiant attitude might have meant little or much, according to circumstances. Of far more significance is the fact that, in Tongking, the Chinese are advancing, and that they are by this time within striking distance of the French. The gunboats which the French found so useful in the delta of the Red River last year have again been turned to account for reconnoitring purposes, but at some cost, as it seems, for the Shanghai telegram states that in the reconnaissances which have taken place between Bac-le and Langson they lost thirty men in killed and wounded. The news should be the forerunner of more important tidings, for, unless the French at Bacninh are too weak to undertake offensive operations, we ought to hear soon of an effort on their part to prevent the junction of the force advancing from the Canton province, by way, of Bac-le and Langson, and the Quangsi column which has also Bac-ninh for its objective. The unopposed concentration of the Quangsi and Canton columns would be so manifest a sign of weakness on the part of the French that it is a scarcely possible contingency. The third Chinese column, which is advancing from Yunnan, a long way to the west, is moving on an independent line with Honghoa for its objective. The account of Admiral Courbet's operations which reaches us to-day bears out M. Jules Ferry's recent intimation that something more might be heard from the Admiral before long. The French fleet has, indeed, beem again busy, but scarcely in the fashion that we should have thought most likely to influence the Chinese Government. From Foochow and the River Min they have returned to Formosa, where Admiral Courbet has once more attacked Keelung, effecting a landing, and occupying two positions, with a slight loss, though the Chinese are said to have lost two hundred and fifty men. While Admiral Courbet was thus engaged on the north-eastern side of the island, Admiral Lespes, his second-in-command, was attacking the harbour of Tamsui, which lies in the north-west, though at no great distance from Keelung. These operations indicate a determination to obtain a secure hold of the island of Formosa, and perhaps to retain it as a security for the payment of such indemnity as France may be resolved to exact. And they may mean more than that. Despite the disadvantages of such a possession, many things are more unlikely than that the acquisition of Formosa is an item in M. Ferry's programme for the creation of a vast colonial empire in the East. It is, indeed, only upon that hypothesis that we can account for the sudden transfer of operations for the coast of the Chinese mainland to an island upon which the French navy had already left their mark. We must not be surprised, therefore, if the surrender of Formosa have a place in the future terms of settlement between France and China. As to the value of such an acquisition, that is a point upon which the French Government are not without warning.

THE fresh instalment of the Coulomb-Blavatsky correspondence which we quoted a few days since makes one impatient for the coming of Madame Blavatsky, which is promised in about six weeks. There is very much that is new in the letter, very much that is interesting, and the greater the interest which these revelations awaken the greater must be the desire of on-lookers to see Madame Blavatsky confront her accusers, to hear what she has to say in answer to their strange indictment of her, and to learn whether or not she intends to plead in answer to it that the *pièces d'accusation* are all forgeries, and to see whether she succeeds in establishing so uncompromising a plea. Up to the present, distance has imposed silence upon her. But she has doubtless learnt ere this of the strange things that have been said and done in her absence, and there must be impatient people amongst her supporters in this country who are wondering why she has not telegraphed to India almost in the terms of Achilles' message "they shall see what I can do when I am back again." The worst of it—for the Theosophists—is that the *corpus* of accusation grows larger during this time of waiting. Although the question of the authenticity of the Blavatsky letters must still be regarded as an open one, there would be an affectation of reserve in pretending that the matter stands exactly where it did a few weeks ago. The Scottish missionaries at Madras are so far confident of the authorship of the first batch of correspondence which they published that they publish the second with a new and even more emphatic assertion of its authenticity, despite the suggestions of forgery which have been made by some of the high priests of Theosophy at Adyar. Nor is this all. Two of the missionaries, in company with two lay friends, have visited the head quarters, and have there compared the letters in their possession with other letters of Madame Blavatsky's, whose genuineness her disciples readily admit. Of the result of this inspection we have only Dr. Hartmann's account. He admits that the handwriting of the letters produced by the Christian College missionaries resembled to a certain extent the handwriting of Madame Blavatsky, and then he states his opinion that while some of the most aggravating letters are entirely spurious, the others have been copied from Madame Blavatsky's own letters, additions being made to them for the purpose of damaging her. Now, this is not a very confident assertion of the spuriousness of the published correspondence, especially when it is coupled with Dr. Hartmann's almost despondent observation:—"But it is impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion before we hear from Madame Blavatsky." The authorities at Adyar seem, indeed, to be in a significantly cautious mood just now. There may be an explanation, entirely consistent with a consciousness that all is right, for their refusal to show the shrine to people whom they had expressly invited to examine it. But we can account for it in only one way, and that is a way that would not accord with the theory that everything at Adyar will bear looking into.

The new batch of correspondence represents the exoteric as powerfully prevailing over the esoteric amongst these professors of esoteric philosophy. Nothing, in fact, could be further removed from the occult than the essentially mundane spirit which breathes through these letters. The *res angusto domi* figure in them, as though there were no Koot Hoomi within call to help his votaries out of difficulties of that kind. Nor do peace and confidence and concord reign even in the highest circles of Theosophy. Only as far back as last February there was a misunderstanding between Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavatsky in regard to the delicate question whether or not some structural alteration to her room at Adyar should be made with the society's money. "I have made up my mind," writes Colonel Olcott to Mrs. Coulomb, "that nothing shall be done in that direction before Madame sends the money herself." Still, philosophers can quarrel over smaller things than these, and we need not make too much of the personal misunderstandings of Theosophists. More noteworthy, as showing that the great ones of Theosophy do not always live on the heights of Olympus, is the elegantly expressive phrase in another letter in which Madame Blavatsky described the inconveniences of sea-sickness, and the graphic account which she gives in a letter from Poona of what befel the thirty-rupee dress in which she went to breakfast at Lady Sassoon's. We refer to these passages in the correspondence, not merely to show what a lofty mind that is which has undertaken to demolish Christianity and to give the nations a pure and majestic philosophy. Except on the hypothesis that they have been invented by an enemy they are significant enough from that point of view. So, too, are certain expressions—one in the first paragraph of the Poona letter, for instance,—which, in the euphemism of Rabelais, may be spoken of as Ciceronic embellishments. There is no need to express horror at these singular features in the correspondence of a lady who has undertaken a somewhat large and ambitious task of regeneration and enlightenment. We refer to them only because they harmonize with certain choice phrases in some letters of Madame Blavatsky from which we published extracts a fortnight ago, and of whose authenticity we have no doubt. These letters established beyond question the interesting fact that Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavatsky do sometimes follow the example of "our army in Flanders." So than, when we find in the letters published at Madras some striking traces of this same habit, we do not prejudge the case by saying that one point of identity between these letters and others which we know to be genuine has been established. It is necessary, in strict justice, to remember that it is only one point of identity in a case in which several need to be proved, and that it is not the most important. Still, we cannot lightly set aside, in a problem of this kind, any element which illustrates character and brings an idiosyncrasy to light. Madame Blavatsky may not be the only lady in the world who seasons her letters with expressions which have been cleverly described as "theological equivalents for 'very.'" But one does not come across polite letter writers of her kind every day, and we carefully mark the resemblance in this respect which there is between, for instance, the Poona letter in the batch which we published last Monday, and the epithet which, in a letter we had previously published and which we know to be hers, she spoke of some priests whom she shot at Mentana.

What will happen when Madame Blavatsky comes—if she ever comes—we know not; but it is easy to see that in the words of the old comedy, "it is a very pretty quarrel as it stands." When one has to make choice between the hypothesis of forgery by the Coulombs on the one hand, and that of systematic trickery by the Theosophists on the other, one can enter into the feelings to which a judge gives expression when he tells the jury that he is thankful that it is their business, and not his, to find out on which side the truth lies. Such, at any rate, is the position which a prudent person, who does not wish to prejudge the case or to pass a wrong judgment upon any of the issues that are raised in it, is bound for the present to assume. But no one, on reading the letters which we reprinted last week, can escape the impression that if these letters are concoctions, they are the work of some person of consummate ability, and the possession of "consummate ability" is not included in the offences with which either M. or Madame Coulomb has been charged. The letters represent Madame Coulomb as having throughout been disposed to let the outer world a little too much into the confidence of the Theosophic set, and yet it is only now that she is accused of unfaithfulness to her old friends. It is not she, but they rather, whom this quarrel has exhibited in a new character—if indeed there be anything really new or surprising in the posture in which it has placed Madame Blavatsky and her intimates. Whatever view may be taken respecting the genuineness of these letters, they at least tell a consistent story. They represent Madame Coulomb as the depository of a knowledge which her associates are in mortal fear lest she should reveal. Madame Blavatsky's letter from Paris fits in a remarkable way with this theory. She writes humbly, pleadingly, we had almost said cringingly, to the Coulombs. And yet at the time that she thus writes she has before her reports of the efforts of these people to injure her and to bring discredit upon the Society. "What have I done to you that you should try to ruin me in this way?" That is the substance of Madame Blavatsky's only protest against attacks which seem to have been scarcely less hostile than their final act of hostility—the publication of her letters. We do not ask where is the proof of a *mens conscia recti* in this. It is enough to say that it does not lie upon the surface. Still, there is on record the promise which Madame Blavatsky's friends have made in her name that she shall come to India to meet her accusers. When she comes we shall see—what we shall see.

THE Municipal elections for filling the vacancies caused by the deaths of the late Dr. Sheik Hyder Cassum and Mr. Dinanath Rughonath Khote will be held on Wednesday next, at the Municipal office in the Fort, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. As a good deal of misapprehension prevails amongst the voters in respect to the voting on this occasion it may be useful to point out that there are two vacancies and three candidates, and that the candidates are not to be elected for any particular wards. Contrary to what is allowed at the ordinary triennial elections, when each voter is allowed but one vote only for one candidate, on the present occasion each voter will be allowed two votes, one for each vacant seat. This is a point of some importance, as a great number of voters are under a wrong impression, having persuaded themselves from previous experience that each voter will only be permitted to vote for one candidate, when in reality he can vote for two. It is rather singular that the voters in the various wards who vote for the representative members of their own wards at the ordinary triennial elections are not allowed the exclusive right of voting for their own representatives at a by-election, but must be aided in their duty by the voters of the whole city. Thus the voters of Mahim, Colaba, and Sewri, as well as all the voters of the other wards, are all invited to join on the present occasion to aid the voters of the Byculla and Mandavie wards in selecting representatives for these wards in the Corporation. This arrangement appears to be unintelligent, while it certainly is very inconvenient. If this is the result of a late legal decision, it is time any faults which may exist in the Municipal Act were altered. It seems absurd that the whole city should be called out to vote for a representative in one of the wards of the city.

DURING the past week there have been many signs indicating that a change of the seasons is in progress; and, indeed, so far as Bombay itself is concerned, so little rain has fallen, and the sky has frequently been so clear that one might have supposed the monsoon had already come to an end. But that this was not the case is evident from the fact that at Rutnagherry the rainfall amounted to nearly eight inches. During the early part of the week the barometer over nearly the whole of Western India was a little below the average, but on the 4th it rose considerably everywhere, and in parts was more than a tenth of an inch higher than usual at this time of the year. Its tendency is still upward. The temperature during the last two or three days has been a little below the average, notwithstanding that the sky has sometimes been almost cloudless. Showers have continued to fall during the week in those portions of the eastern and south-eastern districts over which there had been rain in the previous week, though since the 2nd instant the showers have been much lighter and more partial. It is satisfactory to learn also that heavy rain has fallen the last day or two over Behar and Northern Bengal, and judging from the telegraphic weather report of last Saturday there appears reason to expect those regions of Bengal which have this year suffered so much from drought may have good rain in a day or two. Half an inch of rain was reported to have fallen in Bangalore also on Saturday last.

The weather of the month just closed has justified our opinion expressed in June last that there were chances in favour of heavy rain towards the end of the monsoon. The barometer during last month was nearly everywhere below the average for the time of year; and the rainfall was excessive in all parts except the eastern and south-eastern districts; in the north it was especially heavy. The facts concerning the rainfall can best be seen by an examination of the actual figures of a few stations, thus:—

	Average Rainfall for September.	Rainfall in Sept. 1884.
SIND.		
Jacobabad	0·26	0·79
Kurrachee	0·86	1·63
GUZERAT.		
Deesa	3·05	22·22
Surat	7·35	16·24
KONKAN.		
Bombay	10·74	17·46
Rutnagherry	12·93	18·74
Karwar	12·48	12·86
DECCAN.		
Mallegaum	6·18	8·81
Poona	4·24	3·48
Sholapur	7·50	3·42
Belgaum	3·66	4·73

From these figures it will be seen that in Guzerat the rain was exceptionally heavy: at Deesa it was 19·17 inches more than usual, or about seven times the usual amount. The only regions which had deficient rainfall were the eastern and south-eastern districts represented above by the stations Poona and Sholapur. As to the immediate prospects of the weather it would be scarcely safe to hazard an opinion, if even it were possible at this time of the year when a change of seasons is in progress, and when any condition prevailing to-day might be entirely reversed to-morrow.

JOTTINGS FROM PARIS.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Sept. 12.

As I came along the Boulevard Poissonière five minutes ago, the newsboys were shouting lustily "*L'Anti-Anglais*, dix centimes!" But such a journal is not likely to live. The tone of the leaders of opinion has undergone a marked change within the last week as to the policy of a rupture with England. The *Voltaire* exclaims to-day, "What is all this bringing us to? Shall we disarm toward Germany and send our fleet into the channel? Imagination has been excited by the notion of an Anti-British intrigue. Germany has been disturbed by the disguised annexation of Egypt. Her desire for colonial possessions has created a community of interests between her and France, and made our neighbour on the north-east frontier willing to see French enterprises prosper. But the German Chancellor is not expected to restore Strasbourg and Metz, and the present accord can lead to nothing." The *Matin Français* (the new paper which the American *Le Matin* is prosecuting for having borrowed its name and general idea), avows its friendly disposition toward England. In like manner the tone of the *Gaulois* has become less hostile, if not pacific. But there may be grave complications in the near future. Something will depend upon the success or failure of Lord Northbrook's mission to Egypt. The French are deeply concerned in Egyptian finance. If the value of their investment be permanently damaged by our proceedings on the banks of the Nile, they will be out of temper, possibly furious; and when the French are in a state of chronic irritation, it is impossible for the wisest heads to guess what their action may be. Their relations with China are becoming every hour more serious, and if the present state of affairs should result in a declaration of war, the consequences to British commerce may very easily lead to strained relations with England. This would be very sad for both countries. Let us hope that such calamity may be averted.

The appointment of Lord Dufferin as Viceroy of India seems to give satisfaction to reasonable men of all shades of politics. Lady Dufferin is as popular as her husband, and gifted with a remarkable talent for organisation, which she has used successfully for the benefit of the poor and needy wherever her influence has extended. As the acknowledged leaders of society in Constantinople during the last three years, their departure creates in diplomatic circles a blank which it will not be easy to fill. The *Daily News* considers Lord Dufferin's acquaintance with the Central Asia question to be "one of the reasons for his new appointment." While he was at St. Petersburg, one of his principal duties was "to keep his Government informed on Russian enterprise in Central Asia, and the possibilities of Russian dealings with the Afghan Ameer." In the execution of that task "he displayed that combination of dexterity, shrewdness, firmness, and tact, of which he subsequently gave so many proofs in Constantinople."

Truth says that the announcement of Lord Northbrook's intention "to return to England in October" is quite unauthorised. The period of his stay in Egypt depends entirely upon circumstances which for the moment cannot be foreseen; but all his arrangements have been made with a view to an absence of five or six months.

The "cholera scare" has done a world of mischief. The loss in money to France alone must be heavy. In Paris the hotels have been almost empty. A month ago the streets were almost empty during the business hours of the day; partly no doubt owing to the tropical heat which prevailed, but chiefly on account of the absence of the crowds usually visiting the capital for pleasure, and as a resting-place on the way to Switzerland and the Rhine. But the panic was not at any time justified by facts. Not a case of cholera has occurred in Paris or in any town near it. The city has been exceptionally healthy, and the mortality less per thousand than in London. The travelling public appear to have become convinced of this in time to enjoy the latter part of the season. One sees a great change on the Champs Elysées and in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, as well as on the Boulevards.

The baby show is looked forward to with much interest by at least 3,000 mammas who have registered their little wonders. There is to be a grand fête on Sunday next in the garden of the Tuilleries. Three balloons are to ascend, and the new steering apparatus, invented and exhibited by a scientist at Meudon, will be tested once more, it is hoped with better success than hitherto. Hundreds of carrier pigeons will be started for various parts of the Continent with despatches announcing the progress of the fête, which is to be for the benefit of the towns in France which have suffered most from cholera. Many beautiful actresses, the advertisements say, will preside at the stalls in the kermesse. The best bands in the metropolis will give their choicest music. In short, the attractions are so great that numbers are beginning to return to town from bathing quarters and spas, for the sake of witnessing the innumerable triumphs of science and art which are promised as part of the entertainment.

HEALTH RESORTS FOR THE POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you let me make one more effort to awaken public benevolence in Bombay in an endeavour to secure for the sick poor of the city the great boon of a convalescent home. When I previously brought this matter before the public I ventured to point out that the best way of providing convalescent homes for the various classes of the [illegible] own health resort, as has been done for the Parsees in their sanitarium at Colaba. I endeavoured to show that any wealthy and benevolent native gentleman could build his own health resort, give it his own name, set it apart exclusively for the use of his own caste, and retain the patronage in his own family, while the size of the sanitarium and the extent of accommodation would depend upon the amount of funds available for the purpose. He could thus have large or small health resorts; health resorts of fifty rooms for fifty families, or health resorts of six rooms for six families, and this kind of benevolence could be shared by men who may not be very wealthy, but who would like to do something to succour the poor in times of sickness. I further tried to show that the annual cost of keeping these health resorts in a good state of repair, and in a clean and healthy condition, could be met by a small money sum for occupation, and that this nominal rental would, in most cases, be cheerfully paid. I expressed the opinion that it was very improbable we should have any health resorts for the poor built by public subscription, and thought that if the work was done at all it would only be done by benevolent men contributing singly the cost of each health resort, and giving it his own name.

The matter attracted some little notice at the time it was put forward, and I looked hopefully to see one or two health resorts very soon established in open healthy localities. But a year has gone by, nothing has yet been done, and the subject has dropped out of the public memory. In making this renewed appeal to public my apology is that much as health resorts for the sick of the poor and middle classes were necessary a year ago they are still more necessary now, and the necessity will probably continue to increase year by year. This arises from the steady increasing prosperity of Bombay. We find rents rising and the population increasing. This increase of population is estimated at 13,000 persons a year, while it is doubtful if increased house accommodation for this increased number is provided annually. If then rents are rising, the population is increasing, and house accommodation is diminishing in proportion to the population, the poor and middle classes have to put up with diminished accommodation. They have to put up with this diminished accommodation in health: that is a serious enough matter, but how much more serious does it become in times of sickness? And if the sick of the poor and middle classes can find no healthy resort to which they can remove when they become convalescent from organic diseases and fevers, will not the mortality of the city be increased, and increased from an easily preventible cause? Surely it will. We have all of us the opportunity of seeing poor persons in Bombay who are recovering from severe illness, unable to more about from debility, who only want a change of residence to a health house to restore them to vigorous health and able them to win the family bread. But alas there is no healthy house to be had, no health resort to be found, and nobody to hear the poor man's cry for life and fresh air. We have always amongst us hundreds of convalescents requiring change to a health resort, and a large proportion of these convalescents would gratefully accept a small room anywhere along the western foreshore if they could find one. There are few such rooms, and these always command high rents whenever they are available. I say therefore that the sick of the poor and middle classes have no place to which they can remove in times of convalescence from severe disease. This is the time when help should be afforded by those who can do so, and certainly it will be gratefully remembered.

Public hospitals are useful sanitary institutions, much as they are disliked and shunned by the people of Bombay: public health is certainly improved by them, though in a very small way indeed considering that we have only one bed to every thousand of population. Health resorts would, in my opinion, be even better sanitary institutions than hospitals, for certainly they would be eagerly sought after and would materially contribute to a reduction of the mortality. On the ground, both of benevolence and of public health, institutions for restoring the weak and debilitated to health and strength are entitled to the best consideration of our wealthy citizens of all classes, Mahomedans, Hindus, Parsees, Christians, Jews, all alike stand greatly in need of health resorts. The Parsee alone has had any provision of this kind made for him; all others must take their chance of life and health and strength in overcrowded and insanitary chawls until such time as a benevolent fellow-countryman will come to the rescue of those who are quite unable to help themselves in this matter. A small health resort for half-a-dozen families could probably be built for rupees twenty thousand.—Yours, &c.,

THOMAS [illegible]ANEY,

Byculla, 4.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 4.

The Chinese troops between Bac-le and Langson are advancing.

French gunboats have reconnoitred the enemy, and fighting has taken place, resulting in a loss to the French of thirty men in killed and wounded.

Admiral Courbet has attacked the Chinese troops at Kelung, and a sharp engagement has been fought. The French ultimately occupied two positions, their loss in killed, wounded, and missing being eighteen, whilst the Chinese loss was 250.

Admiral Lespes has made an attack upon Tamsui harbour, and is expected to occupy the port.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The *Times* to-day publishes a telegram from Tientsin, stating that an interview has taken place between the United States Minister there and Li-Hung-Chang, in which the former offered the mediation of his Government between France and China.

Li-Hung-Chang maintained a defiant attitude throughout the interview.

THE REPORTED RECAPTURE OF BERBER.

The telegram received from Cairo on Friday should have stated that "Berber has been recaptured *from* the rebels," and not *by* the rebels.

GENERAL GORDON AT BERBER.

CAIRO, Oct. 2.

The Governor of Ambukol reports that General Gordon with four steamers towing boats had arrived at Shendi and found the place deserted. He then proceeded to Berber and stationed two steamers in the middle of the Nile and bombarded the town. The inhabitants took to flight, removing the treasure with them.

THE EGYPTIAN DEBT.

CAIRO, Oct. 4.

The Caisse of the Public Debt will institute legal proceedings against the Egyptian Government for the suspension of the sinking fund.

LATER.

Further particulars respecting the legal proceedings to be instituted against the Egyptian Government for the suspension of the sinking fund of the public debt state that the only members of the Caisse who will institute the proceedings are the Austrian, French and Italian representatives.

THE GERMANS AT ANGRA PEQUENA.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Herr Lüderitz, the proprietor of a settlement at Angra Pequena, has warned off Captain Spence, the English lessee of the Guano Islands situated in that vicinity.

GREAT FIRE AT COPENHAGEN.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 4.

The Royal Palace and the Houses of Parliament here were destroyed by fire to-day.

THE ZHOB VALLEY EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DUKKI, Oct. 4.

The Quetta portion of the Zhob field force arrived this morning all well. Sir Robert Sandeman and General Sir Oriel Tanner came in yesterday. An advance guard of No. 1 Mountain Battery with squadrons and tents of the Bengal Lancers, the 1st Bombay Lancers, the P. W. O., the Grenadiers, and the 4th Punjab Infantry proceed to-morrow to Shah Chini, the limit of British territory towards Zhob.

Nothing is ascertainable as to Shah Jehan's movements or his intentions, but he has made no sign as to coming in, and in ... circles the impression gains ground that he means fighting. The object of entering the Zhob country from this side is to make an impression in the Bori Valley, the inhabitants of which have committed most of the raiding, depending upon the countenance and support of the Zhobis.

The whole force now concentrated here except a wing of the Lancashire Regiment which is expected on the 9th instant. The main body move on the 8th.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

The Ameer has recovered from his late illness and resumed his public duties.

The Ameer has issued a proclamation to his subjects announcing the appointment of the Boundary Commission to demarcate the north-western frontier of his dominions, and urging the people to assist the English Commissioners in every way. The proclamation was read at a general parade of the troops and in the principal mosques of Kabul.

The troops sent from Kandahar to Herat have fallen out with the Kabuli regiments.

The orders previously issued for collecting the Herat revenue in money have been cancelled, and a system of payment in kind reverted to. This alteration is convenient, not only to the people, but to the Government, measures are being taken to stock Herat with supplies.

THE FRONTIER COMMISSION.

The British party of the Frontier Demarcation Commission has le[illegible]lishki, and the latest news received from them satisfactory. With the exception of the death of one sowar, no casualties have occurred.

PROPOSED NEW GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

A despatch is in course of preparation to the India Office with a view of obtaining sanction either for the erection of a new Government House, costing five and-a-half lakhs, on Observatory Hill, or else substantial alterations to Peterhoff at the sacrifice of the existing gardens there.

A DIFFICULTY AT HURNAI.

Some difficulty is experienced at Hurnai with regard to the efficient guarding of the thirty thousand coolies employed on the Sibi Railway there. The coolies receive a wage of fifteen rupees per month, and sepoys but six or seven, so that the higher rate of wages is attracting sepoys, who are deserting.

VICEREGAL APPOINTMENTS.

Lord Dufferin telegraphed out to say that he will not appoint a medical adviser to the Viceroy until his arrival in India.

As Private Secretary to the Viceroy, a Mr. McFearon is spoken of in connection with the post in succession to Mr. W. Primrose.

IMPROVEMENT AT SIMLA.

Simla Town Hall, theatre and Ball-room in one is to be immediately undertaken. The Municipality advertises for a loan of one-and-three-quarter lakhs, and hope to finish the buildings in eighteen months. The dimensions of the ball-room will be seventy feet by fifty; the capacity of the theatre three hundred seats.

THE MANDALAY MASSACRE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 4.

Dr. Marks writes to the *Rangoon Gazette* regarding the recent Mandalay massacres, and says that in 1869, when Theebaw's father executed a man for some offence against Buddhism under circumstances of great barbarity, the British Resident was directed to convey expressions of regret and abhorrence of the Government of India, and the Viceroy's hope that similar atrocities would not be repeated. The King felt the rebuke keenly, and in private conversations to Dr. Marks which Theebaw was often present, regretted the occurrence. For five years there was no public execution, nor did Dr. Marks hear of any private one. Dr. Marks asks if the present Government will not follow Sir John Lawrence's example with as much greater force as the greater enormity of the recent massacres demands. Cannot Mr. Gladstone, who brought to light the Bomba iniquities at Naples and the Bulgarian atrocities, put a stop to cruelties and the tyranny in Upper Burma? Dr. Marks says a public meeting is about to be called on matters affecting Rangoon interests; and if no one else will do so he will move "that this meeting call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to a repetition of atrocities and massacres in Upper Burma, its misgovernment and the misery inflicted on its peoples, and the injury to British Burmah, and prays that the Government will take such measures to remove these evils as in its wisdom it may deem necessary."

THE DISTRESS IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

The Government of Bengal, in its reply to a telegram from the India Association on the subject of the distress and inadequacy of the relief measures being taken in Beerbhoom district thank the association for its readiness to supply information on the subject. Mr. Rivers Thompson is satisfied that the local officers are fully alive to all the requirements of the case as far as it should be met by the Government. The local staff has been largely strengthened, both in the executive and engineering departments, and funds to the extent of Rs. 10,500 have already been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division for expenditure on relief operations in Beerbhoom. Relief works of the most suitable character have been opened. Only those works can be chosen which afterwards will be of public use. It would be unwise to multiply local relief works in excess of the requirements of the locality, and—unless under circumstances of extreme distress not now apparent—of the ability of the District Road Fund to maintain them in repair.

The earthworks on the newly sanctioned railway from Sitarampore to the Central Provinces supply ample profitable employment for all able-bodied persons who cannot be employed locally. It is proposed to send them to work on the first section from Sitarampore. With regard to orphans and widows who will not go to the relief works, their relief is a matter peculiarly within the province of private charity. In this domain the association can render valuable aid by collecting subscriptions and organising relief measures supplementary to those of the Government. The association might also use its influence with local zemindars. As to the rates of wages on the relief works, the matter has already formed the subject of communication with local officers, who will suit rates to the requirements of the place and the price of food, in accordance with chapter 10 of the Famine Code.

THE BLAVATSKY CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

The following telegram has been received at Adyar from the London council of the London Theosophical lodge:—

"Assure the parent society of our loyal support under the unscrupulous attack on Madame Blavatsky; of our belief in her integrity; and of our gratitude for her services in the cause of Theosophy."

A MADRAS CIVILIAN SUCCEEDS TO A BARONETCY.

Sir Richard Levinge, Bart., of Knockdren Castle, Westmeath, died on the 30th September. His fifth younger brother Mr. Vere Henry Levinge, of the Madras Civil Service, retired, succeeds to the baronetcy. The latter was born in 1819, entered the service in 1839, and retired in 1867.

PROPOSED HONOURS TO LORD RIPON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 5.

A preliminary meeting of leading citizens was held this afternoon at the Mansion of the Nuggur Seth, when it was resolved to call a general meeting of the inhabitants on the 12th instant to adopt a letter of invitation requesting Lord Ripon to honour Ahmedabad with a visit before leaving this country, and to gratify the people who are anxious to pay their respects to him as the great benefactor of India.

THE DEHRA DOON RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DOON, Oct. 4.

A great influx of sportsmen and horses augurs the greatest success for the meeting. Splendid lotteries have been held and there was very good racing to-day.

LILLIPUTS.—Half mile.

Vanna, 10st. ... 1
Nina, 7st. 4lb. ... 2
Daisy, 9st. 7lbs. ... 3

Eight ran. The race was won easily in 59½ secs.

THE ALWAR CUP.—One mile.

Busy body, 8st. 5lbs. ... 1
Chloe, 8st. 12lbs. ... 2
Star, 10st. ... 3

Eight ran. The race was won after a slashing race by three lengths. Times, 15m. 7s.

MAIDEN CHASE.—Two miles.

Terrible Billy, 11st. 4lbs. ... 1
Kobald, 10st. 13lbs. ... 2

Four ran. The other two refused. The race was won easily.

TOM THUMB STAKES.—Half mile.

Nina, 8st. 2lbs. ... 1
Hagar, 8st. 5lbs. ... 2
Ariel, 10st. 10lbs. ... 3

Ten started. Nina came in first after a good race.

SECOND TRIAL STAKES.—One mile.

Paragraph, 10st. 3lbs. ... 1
Zephyr, 10st. ... 2
Transpien, 10st. 3lbs. ... 3

Six ran. The stakes were won after a grand race by short head in 1m. 53½sc.

RAJPORE STAKES.—Three furlongs.

Lopear, 8st. 7lbs. ... 1
Royal Exchange, 10st. 7lbs. ... 2
Jessamine, 10st. 7lbs. ... 3

Eight ran. The race was won comfortably in 52s.

The weather was fine and there was a large attendance.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Bombay mails of the 16th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Oct. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera ... 4 3-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper ... 80½
4½ " " ... 83½
3 " Consols for account ... 101¼
3½ " Sterling Loan ... 107¼
4½ " French Rentes ... 109¼
Bar Silver ... 50 13-16
Arrival—Cameo.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, October 4.

10 p.m. ... 77·1

SUNDAY, October 5.

6 a.m. ... 75·6
10 a.m. ... 82·7
2 p.m. ... 84·1
4 p.m. ... 82·8

BRIGADE-SURGEON H. V. CARTER has left Bombay on short leave of absence, and Surgeon-Major Boustead will undertake the duties of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital until Dr. Carter's return.

WE give elsewhere the full text of the judgment delivered in the Wadia fire-temple case by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kemball on an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Birdwood. The suit was brought for a declaration that certain trust funds, amounting to about Rs. 43,000, belonged to the Bhagarsath Mobed community and were applicable, with the consent of the community, to charitable purposes; and the plaintiffs prayed that a scheme may be framed by the court for carrying the charitable objects into effect. The Appeal Court agreed with the court below that the fund must now be regarded as belonging to the Bhugarsath Mobeds who, according to the practice of the community in force, would have been entitled to it had the turn-moneys not been deposited but distributed, or as belonging to their representatives. But in the opinion of their Lordships, there was no evidence of a charitable trust of the fund which the court could establish and give effect to. The decree of the lower court was therefore reversed; and the Appeal Court declared that the Mobeds of the Bhagarsett community residing in Bombay who qualified by the performance of the "barshnum" ceremony during the year for which any part of the fund became payable as turn-money by the officiators in the Wadia fire-temple for such year, were entitled to such portion of the fund. All parties were to have their costs out of the fund excepting the trustees of the temple.

ON a motion submitted by Mr. Geary the Municipal Corporation on Saturday discussed at great length the deficiency in the Bombay water-supply and the advisability of proceeding with the survey in order that specifications might be prepared and tenders invited for carrying out the Tansa scheme. Mr. Geary proposed that one lakh should be granted to defray the cost of the survey, and this was seconded by Lieut.-Colonel Merewether. An amendment was moved by Mr. F. W. Stevens calling first for reports by the Consulting Engineer and Executive Engineer as to the respective advantages of the several schemes for obtaining an increased water-supply. Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, who supported the amendment, declared that the survey had already been made by Major Tulloch, whose plans were produced, to show that the grant now proposed was unnecessary. It was explained that this survey was simply a preliminary one, and the Municipal Commissioner asserted that no definite estimates could be submitted until the new survey had been made. Several members complained of the present scarcity of water although the monsoon was scarcely ended. Mr. Gostling declared the actual supply was at present only six gallons daily per head, although the nominal supply was eighteen gallons. The discussion was adjourned.

ACCORDING to a Goa paper, a singular case of fraud has been committed by Narana Coscar, an interpreter of the District Court of Bicholim, Goa. For a long time past, this man has been collecting defaced stamps, and after passing them through a certain liquid, which, it is asserted, had the property of obliterating the post marks, exposed them for sale as genuine and unused stamps. Until now the fraud has remained undetected. Formerly this ingenious individual was employed in the Post Office.

SENHOR ALBERTO DESOUZA LARCHER, Judge of the High Court of Goa, who, owing to indisposition has been for the last three months in Bombay, returned to Pangim on the 27th ultimo.

NOTWITHSTANDING a much smaller rainfall the quantity of water in the Vehar and Tulsi lakes is slightly in excess of what it was twelve months ago. On the 3rd inst. Vehar lake contained 60 feet of water after a total rainfall of 85·74 inches, against 59 feet on the corresponding date of last year after a rainfall of 93 inches. In Tulsi lake again when 92·13 inches of rain had fallen there were 53 feet of water, while last year after a rainfall of 102·85 inches there were 53·10 feet.

THE returns of the rail-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency during the quarter ending June 30, have been published as a supplement to the *Bombay Government Gazette*. The trade recorded in the returns consists of goods and live-stock booked from and to stations included in the five internal blocks of the Presidency, but is exclusive of the traffic interchanged between stations of one and the same block. The imports from external blocks was 10,219,388 maunds against 5,981,192 maunds for the quarter ending the 31st March, and 10,399,213 for the quarter ending June 30, 1883. The exports to external blocks were 2,433,361 maunds for the quarter under review, against 2,296,112 for the previous quarter and 2,037,352 for the quarter ending the 30th June, 1883. The local trade was 9,217,927 for the quarter ending the 30th June against 7,596,750 the previous quarter and 8,371,285 for the quarter ending June 30, 1884. Judged from the figures embodied in these returns, the season covered by the quarter seems to have been one of commercial activity induced probably by the approach of the monsoon. They show an increase of 37·8 per cent. over the figures for the preceding quarter and of 4·8 per cent. when compared with those for the corresponding period of 1883.

IT is reported that nine rifles were stolen from the West Riding Regiment, at Nowshera, on the night of the 24th September. The rifles were taken from one of the barrack rooms, and no clue has since been obtained of the thieves. Robberies of this kind appear to be growing in frequency.

NEWS comes from Peshawur of a severe fight that took place last week between certain tribes living not far from the Khyber. It is stated that many were killed on both sides.

THE Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway has been unfortunate in its opening, as owing to the heavy and continuous rain, passenger and goods traffic has to be suspended until further notice.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught are making the most of their sojourn in India, and will not return home without having a fair idea of the country in its numerous aspects. On the 1st inst., the Duke and Duchess with their suite, visited Jumrood and proceeded up the Khyber to the Shahzale heights, whence the Duke had a good view of Ali Musjid and the positions taken in 1879 by our troops. He was much interested in the Jezailchee corps, which, under Major Warburton, furnished a guard along the road, the actual escort accompanying being a troop of Guides under Lieutenant Adams. The party returned before one o'clock. They were to leave at night for Khyrabad.

THE marine survey operations on the coast of British Burma will probably be renewed in a very short time, as Lieutenant Smyth, R. N., in charge of a survey party, will shortly leave in one of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamers for the mouth of the Tavoy river to undertake the survey of the entrances to that river. A steam launch and cutter will be taken down on board the steamer with which the party will carry out their work, but they will have to encamp during the greater part of the time on shore amidst mangrove swamps, so that the health of the party is not likely to be improved.

IT is announced that Sir James Stephen is preparing an account of the trial of Nunkoomar which will bring to bear upon the case some information that has not been before accessible. "Whatever this may be," says the Allahabad paper, "it is hardly possible to suppose that at this time any new lights remain which can substantially alter the unanimous verdict of posterity upon the execution; but Sir James Stephen is not a man who writes without having something to say, and at any rate his work is likely to be the most important contribution to the history of Warren Hastings that has appeared since Macaulay's famous essay."

THE special correspondent of the Allahabad paper with the Delimitation Commission, telegraphing on the 29th ult., says it is not certain whether beyond the Helmund a larger escort than that now accompanying the Ameer's agent will be furnished. The route decided on runs through Lash-Juwain, west of Farras, to Ghorian. Sir Peter Lumsden will meet the Russian Commissioner at Sarrakhs about the 7th November, and our movements from Ghorian will depend on his movements. A regiment of Afghan cavalry will protect the left flank of the Mission from Turkoman raiders during its march along the Turkoman border. The Mission will not pass through Herat.

AZAD KHAN of Kharan, whose name has of late been frequently mentioned in connection with the Afghan Delimitation Commission, has been a figure of notoriety in Beluchi politics for the last thirty years. The *Pioneer* says he has been the bitter foe of every power in turn that has had any concern in the affairs of the country, and has become reconciled to each of them successively in order to annoy some fresh object of dislike. In 1856 he was the sworn enemy of the British, and for that reason joined the Persian camp; he then took a part in the Khelat rebellion with some thought, it is supposed, of placing himself upon the *masnad*, but as the design fell to the ground he was forced to resort for protection to Dost Mahomed at Kabul. He is next found in alliance with the Khan of Khelat on the one hand, while the Persian Government are complaining of his aggressions on the other. But the friendship did not last long. On the accession of the present Khan, a family dispute and a quarrel about some lands in Panjgur made the breach wider than ever, and in spite of the influence of Sir Robert (then Major) Sandeman, open hostilities were more than once imminent, while at the same time the Sirdar was not too engrossed with his complications at Khelat to prevent him from continuing to be a thorn in the side of Persia. Since 1879, however, the peace that has settled over Beluchistan has affected the Kharan Sirdar like others. Of late years his schemes have taken the form of diplomatic missions to Cabul, while he has steadily maintained the most amicable relations with the British Government.

IN the course of an article on banking operations in India, the *Madras Mail*, referring to the fact that the Chartered Mercantile Bank pays a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, puts £10,000 to reserve fund, and carries forward to next half year £15,000, says—"This makes a net profit for the half-year of about £4,000, or at the rate of nearly 20 per cent. per annum on the capital of the bank. These large figures are well calculated to make the promoters of the New Oriental Bank hopeful. The Mercantile, Agra, National, and Chartered Banks probably consider that there is quite enough competition as it is, but the public at large may well say, 'the more the merrier.'" The accounts from Ceylon of the estates of the old Oriental are improving. The *Mail* is informed by a gentleman who was in Ceylon the week before last that "some of the bank's properties are giving excellent promise. The first call on the shareholders will be made next month. The amount of it has not yet been decided."

WITH reference to the despatch which our Madras correspondent, telegraphing a few days ago, said had been received by Mr. Grant Duff from the Secretary of State on the subject of the annual migration to the hills, it is believed in Madras that the present Governor will be allowed some latitude in regard to the period of his own stay at the hills, but that heads of Departments will be required to spend the greater part of the year in the plains. The permanent location of Army head-quarters at Ootacamund will, it is expected, be disallowed.

WE quote the following from the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*:—"A writer in the *Bombay Gazette* makes good a strange charge against the *Times of India*, that, namely, of freely advertising the seditious papers of Bengal and thereby increasing their circulation. The *Times of India* advocates sufficiently sensible views on the questions of inflammatory journals and Vernacular Press Acts, and maintains with perfect justice that the thoroughly anti-English papers of Bengal ought to be contemptuously ignored rather than repressed. Nevertheless, while declaring them to be beneath notice, our contemporary reproduces by the yard their most rabid utterances and most reckless abuse of Europeans. The object, we suppose, is to afford people at home the means of judging for themselves as to the tone of the Native Press, affection for which is not the *Times of India's* motive for making its eccentricities known far and wide. But we think the plan a mistaken one. When any portion of the Press forgets itself so far as to indulge in mere vituperation its effusions ought to be simply ignored. However worthless they may be otherwise, they acquire a certain potency by virtue of the notice paid them by a reputable English paper, and it is certain that people on this side of India with a taste for incendiary literature owe their knowledge of the means of gratifying that taste to the action of the *Times of India*."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE services of Major H. M. Burgess, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

CAPTAIN H. B. MANN, 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers, is retiring from the service. He received his first commission on the 3rd August, 1872, and his captaincy on the 2nd December, 1880.

LIEUTENANT H. M. PRIOR, Bombay Staff Corps, Military Account Department, has arrived at Calcutta from Madras, and has been directed to take over the duties of Presidency Paymaster, Lieutenant Downing taking charge of the Pension-office. The Presidency district order directing Lieutenant Bowring, 17th Bengal Native Infantry, to pay pensioners has accordingly been cancelled.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE eleventh annual rifle meeting of the Bombay Presidency, which commenced at Poona on the 19th ultimo, concluded on the 3rd instant, and, taking it all in all, it may be said that, as on previous occasions, it exceeded its predecessor both in regard to the value of prizes awarded and the number of competitors who entered the lists.

The increased interest taken by the native troops, and the very marked improvement in their shooting, are most noticeable features in the Poona Rifle Meeting of 1884. An unusually large proportion of prizes, especially in the "subscribers' matches" fell to the lot of the native army. This, to a certain extent, may be attributed to the fact that no less than four British regiments were, for various reasons, unable to attend the meeting. The objections of former years to the system which obtains at the Central Rifle Meeting in allowing such a heavy handicap against the Martini-Henry rifle in favour of the Snider, have been, on this occasion, most strenuously repeated, as it has been very clearly demonstrated that the latter weapon, in the hands of such carefully-trained native soldiers as the majority of those who appear annually on the rolls of the successful competitors at the Poona Meeting, is, up to 600 yards, quite as effective a weapon as the former; and as there appears to be considerable difficulty in establishing a satisfactory handicap, the council have under consideration the advisability of having, in future years, separate matches for the two arms, and thus do away with the objectionable handicap altogether, when it is to be hoped that this radical change will induce the British troops to take a more lively interest in the Poona gathering than they have recently done. The increased number of entries this year on the part of the Volunteers is certainly gratifying to the management, and it is much to be regretted that their names did not figure to a greater extent in the prize list. Two or three noted shots amongst our civil soldiers have only taken a second place this year, but, considering the little practice they have as compared with the Knights of the Snider, they are to be congratulated even on the moderate success they have just achieved. The B. B. and C. I. and Sind Volunteers put in an appearance at Poona this year for the first time, and it is to be hoped that their bad luck will not deter them from trying again. The G. I. P. R. Volunteer Corps, much to its credit, offered a prize of Rs. 150, which was very nearly taken home, only the Bombay Volunteers were just a little too good for them.

His Excellency the Viceroy again presented a piece of plate of the value of Rs. 200 which was won by Havildar Major Jooria Khan, of the 29th N. I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief repeated his prize for the "Squad Trial Stakes," one of the most interesting and really practical tests of the merits of the infantry soldier, and it had to be divided between the only two European corps competing with the very indifferent score of 48 points. No less than fifteen teams from native regiments came to the front for this match, and the prize fell to the lot of the 25th Regt. N. L. I. with the magnificent score of 104 points, which has never been equalled.

Brigadier-General Lyttelton-Annesley, Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, gave, as usual, three silver watches and a very handsome revolver for competition.

Lieut.-General Sir R. Phayre, K.C.B., H. H. the Dewan of Palunpore, H. H. the regent of Kolhapore, and Khan Bahadur Pudumjee Pestonjee supported the meeting with their usual liberality.

Several valuable articles, such as cups, vases, albums, &c., were also placed at the disposal of the council for competition in the match for the "merchants' prizes" by Messrs Treacher and Co., Watson and Co., Ludha Ebraim, Messrs. Cursetjee, & Co., &c. &c. The names of the winners of these prizes have already been published.

The shooting during the late meeting has been very good as shown by the following scores:—Those made by the native troops being without the "added" points for the handicap. "Possibles" were made at 500 yards by Private Swinwood, 7th Dragoon Guards; Sergeant Keess, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; Private Pedro Antone, 23rd Regiment N. L. I. and Private Brij Mohun Sing, 17th Regiment N. I. at 700 yards, a possible was also made by Corpl. Hertily of the 12th Lancers. The following men made 34 points out of a possible 35 at the distances named:—500 yards—Private Shaik Goolam Mahomed, 22nd Regiment N. I.; Sergeant Moore, Sind Volunteers; Corporal McGhee, East Yorkshire Regiment; Staff Armourer Kooth, Bombay Ordnance Department; and Private Barrett, East Yorkshire Regiment. At 700 yards by Private Bolloo Simpee, 16th Regiment N. I., and Private McGhee, East Yorkshire Regiment.

Of the British Regiments the East Yorkshire has been the most successful. Of the native corps the 9th N. I., 23rd N. L. I., 25th N. L. I. and the 29th (Beloochees) have gained the greatest number of prizes.

No less than Rs. 1,197 has been won by the 9th Regiment N. I., whilst to the 23rd Regiment N. L. I. has fallen one gold medal, two silver medals, the Deccan and H. E. the Governor's cups, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,210.

The 2nd Beloochees (29th N. I.) have, for the second time, taken both the Musketry and Poona cups; and this distinguished corps is entitled to the additional honor of being the first native regiment that has ever carried off H. E. the Viceroy's cup. The total value of the prizes won by the 29th N. I., is Rs. 900.

The distribution of prizes took place on the rifle ranges on Saturday evening, when, punctually at the appointed hour (5-30 p. m.) H. E. the Commander-in-Chief drove on to the ground and took up his position in a large tent erected for the purpose, to distribute the honors, to the several successful competitors. General Hardinge did not open the proceedings by "making a speech," according to the usual custom, but at once commenced business by requesting the Honorary Secretary to call the roll of the prize winners, and it was well he did so; otherwise it would have been impossible for him to have awarded the whole of the prizes before nightfall, so numerous were those entitled to them. His Excellency, in handing over the awards to the men as they came to the front of the tent, congratulated those who had most distinguished themselves, and encouraged the others, in a few appropriate remarks, to persevere in their endeavours to excel in that particular branch of their honorable profession, which was, *par excellence*, the distinguishing feature of the British soldier. A great number of the staff, regimental officers and ladies were present, and the band of the 28th Regiment N. I. performed a choice selection of music during the proceedings.

The aggregate value of the *monetary* prizes won by each corps that competed at the meeting is as follows:—

	Rs.
7th Dragoon Guards	50
12th Lancers	53
2nd Royal Lancaster	540
2nd East Yorkshire	646
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers	375
2nd Gloucestershire	35
Bombay Volunteers	698
B. B. & C. I. Volunteers	20
G. I. P. R. Volunteers	376
Sind Volunteers	55
D.-B., R. H. A.	80
E.-1st R. A.	5
D.-2nd R. A.	70
Poona Dn. Staff R. A.	20
Staff Armourer Tooth	165
Poona Horse	101
2nd Bombay Lancers	43
1st Regt. N. I.	10
5th "	53
7th "	19
8th "	7
9th "	1,197
10th "	33
13th "	84
14th "	235
16th "	23
17th "	146
19th "	37
22nd "	25
23rd "	1,115
24th "	15
25th "	429
27th "	22
28th "	16
29th "	700
30th "	32

POLO TOURNAMENT.

FIFTH DAY.

POONA *VS.* BOMBAY. (1st team.)

THE game on Saturday evening between the above teams, the victors respectively of the second Bombay team and the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, to decide which was to play the Central India Horse for the final, occasioned a good deal of interest, and the through of enthusiastic spectators all round the ground was larger than we have seen before. Bombay on their first day's form and reputation were the favourites, the more so as they had defeated the active Hyderabad Cavalry Club, and have always proved themselves much stronger than their second team, which made such a close fight of it with Poona. But the results, unhappily for their numerous well-wishers and admirers, were quite contrary to general expectation, as they failed to come off in their usual form, and were defeated by one goal, owing mainly to the brilliant and dashing play of Stewart and Custance. It is only fair, however, to mention that they likewise got a goal after a good run by Arthur from the touch line, but it was lost owing to Arthur claiming a cross, by Stewart wishing him, just before the ball passed between the posts. Their opponents, nevertheless, played faster and more reliably all round, and notwithstanding that the fortunes of war were against Bombay, Poona must be said to have otherwise had the best of the game.

The following were the players:—

POONA.	BOMBAY.
Dr. A. K. Stewart, Poona Horse, (Capt.)	Mr. A. Craigie, (Capt.)
Mr. Wickham } 28th N. I.	Mr. N. S. Symons.
Mr. Custance } 28th N. I.	Mr. Allan Arthur.
Dr. Burness	Mr. Harold King.

UMPIRES:

Capt. A. Masters, C. I. Horse.
Mr. A. S. Trevor, Mhow.

The game began with a little in-and-out slow play about the middle of the ground, when King hit the ball along from touch, and Arthur continuing it towards the Poona goal was stopped by Stewart. Going into touch again and on being hit out a foul occurred between Arthur and Custance, and the latter fell heavily, but he was soon up and about again, as he immediately afterwards assisted Burness in repelling the attack on the Poona goal by carrying the ball well on from him to behind the opposite goal. On being taken out the ball went into touch and was subsequently down near the Poona base again when the Poona captain drove it back, and it was carried on to the other end once more, only to be returned by Craigie and King. Custance and Stewart then rode with it back into Bombay territory when time was called.

2ND ROUND.—Shortly after renewing, Poona got a clear hit in middle of ground for a cross, and hemming their adversaries a hit near goal compelled Craigie to direct the ball across his goal front, and it was fortunately got away with by Craigie and Arthur towards the Poona part of the ground. But Stewart's back play proved as effective as ever, as he retaliated with a good back hit, and King then got a gallop missing his second shot. His run was continued by Symons and Arthur and the ball passed very near the Poona flags, Burness falling a moment or two beforehand. Bombay now pressed their adversaries a bit, but missing and slow play appeared to deny them their opportunities, for Poona presently got it into the middle of the ground again, where the game went on for a time, Custance and Craigie being most conspicuous. From touch Bombay forced the ball towards Poona, and Burness hitting it behind gave his opponents a corner hit. In making for the ball opposite his goal, but some distance from it Stewart collided with Arthur, and continuing on the ball under cries of remonstrance from his opponents, passed it on to Wickham, who with Custance worked it behind Bombay's goal, when time was rung. The claim for a cross was not allowed.

3RD ROUND.—Craigie started with the ball in front of his goal and worked it towards touch, when on being thrown out it was carried towards the Poona goal and Stewart trying to get away with it was prevented, and King was enabled to get a clear run for goal, but the critical shot was missed, and Craigie, following up closely, cut the ball behind near the posts. The game next being about the top touch line near gaol, and Stewart getting a brilliant drive followed it up with another as good, straight for the Bombay flags, two as pretty hits as were seen during the evening, but Burness who preceded him in endeavouring to jostle Bombay's back was clearly off side, and the ball had to be taken back behind the Poona gaol. Wickham then made a run with it, followed by Custance, to Bombay's end, only to see it returned to his own province, from which, however, Stewart and Custance immediately removed it, and carrying it down the ground again put Bombay's goal in jeopardy, and presently Stewart with a hard drive sent the ball flying through the posts, and hit the first goal of the evening for Poona.

4TH ROUND.—Play commenced in the vicinity of the Poona goal, but opportunities appeared to be missed by Bombay, and the ball was carried back to the other end of the ground, when a clear chance at the Bombay goal was muddled, and the attack stubbornly repulsed. The game was then continued about the middle of the ground, until Custance trundled the ball towards the Bombay flags again, a telling drive being cleverly diverted by Arthur. Shortly afterwards the ball was carried into touch near the bell, and Arthur on its being thrown out got hold of it, and cleverly carried it on towards the Poona goal, when Stewart interfered in endeavouring to stop the ball and Symons following up immediately hit it through—and scored, as we thought, the first goal for Bombay. But it turned out that Arthur claimed Stewart's move as a cross immediately before the ball was hit between the flags, and the umpires agreeing to it, Bombay, most unfortunately, were deprived of their score. They, however got a free hit, as near goal as the rules allow, but Symons' drive was not successful, and the ball went behind as the bell rang. It was particularly noticeable in this round that the local team were not going their usual pace.

5TH ROUND.—The game was now carried on with more spirit about the Poona goal, and on the ball being driven out a bit Craigie got a chance, but his run was not a good one, although he made a lucky drive, which was brilliantly turned aside by Stewart, who presently again diverted the attack by a timely stroke. Poona then, principally by the aid of a run by Burness, got the ball into the centre again and King returned it by a piece of pretty play near the Poona flags, but his shot missed the mark. A short time after Craigie got a fine run the whole length of the ground, but his shot for goal flew far to the side up towards the corner of the goal line. The ball now passed dangerously near the Poona flags, but Stewart's accurate hitting prevented any catastrophe, and he returned the play, by a splendid run, to Bombay's end again, where his side kept the local team busy for a time, Stewart and Custance being especially conspicuous by their persistent and dashing attacks. One or two fine shots in particular, only just being diverted in time by Craigie—who was playing, throughout this round, with all his usual vigour. Presently Bombay succeeded in shaking off their assailants, as Symons got away with it to the other end, but a near side shot at his opponent's goal was unlucky and the ball went behind.

6TH ROUND.—Stewart made an energetic move towards the middle of the ground, but his drives were stopped, and Bombay missing backhanders enabled him and Custance to carry it on towards their goal, until Craigie altered the situation by a magnificent run all down the ground and left the ball in the Poona lines. The ball then went into touch, and being pressed towards the Poona posts it was sent back by Stewart, only to be returned by Craigie, and to recross the Poona goal line. Bombay now held their opponents, and during play near the touch line Symons' pony slipped and threw him badly—but he was soon in the saddle to assist in forcing the ball behind Poona's flags again. Custance presently made a dashing run to the other end, well backed up by Stewart, but Bombay were on the alert and soon restored it to their opponents territory, when time was rung, and the game ended in Poona's favor by one goal. Stewart and Custance are to be congratulated on their excellent play. The former's back play was almost perfect throughout the game, for his hitting was, with one or two exceptions, most brilliant and sure; and the dashing form displayed by Custance contributed greatly to the success of the team. May they both play as well to-day against the C. I. horse. Bombay, we can only say, fell far short of their usual form, one and all. The final game for the Tournament Cup will take place at 4-15 p.m. this evening, between the C. I. Horse (Maroon) and Poona (Red and Black) and we have no doubt that, notwithstanding the masterly manœuvring of the C. I. Horse, our Poona friends will take care to make the match a hotly contested and exciting one.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following extract from a letter from England received this mail may interest some of your readers. "Mrs. * * * has sent for your pamphlet on the Pensions to-day as she says * * * * is going to bring forward the whole subject in Parliament next Session." The Member of Parliament, referred to, is a Liberal.

I propose putting myself in direct communication with him or with some other member and I shall be glad to receive any suggestions.—Yours, &c.

Rutnagiri, Oct. 2. F. GOLDSMID.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 5.—The reports to-day are exceedingly few, and apparently show that the barometric rise has continued general except in East Bengal, Burma, and few stations in the extreme south. There is a large area of high pressure overlying Western India, and a small depression over Bengal. The wind is north-westerly at Calcutta, Saugor Island, and False Point and south south-east at Chittagong and Dacca. Elsewhere there is little change. The weather is apparently clear or slightly clouded except in parts of Bengal and Burma, and the rainfall over India seems to have been confined to a few local showers in Burma. Rain is apparently more general. The temperature has fallen in Lower Bengal, Orissa, and east coast of Peninsula. Rain to-day:—Akyab, 2 inches; Masulipatam and Rangoon, 1 inch. Previously, Bahraich and Purneah had about 4 inches; Gorakhpore, 2 inches; Jaunpur, 1½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Byculla. In.	cts.
Previously regtd.	71	61	82	90	80	67	77	95
Oct. 3 Friday	0	5	...		...		...	
" 4 Saturday	0	2	0	0	0	2		2
" 5 Sunday	...		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	71	68	82	90	80	69	77	97
Corresponding date last year	70	10	83	04	80	33	89	32

THE BOMBAY JUSTICES.

A SPECIAL general meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay was held on Saturday last in the Durbar-room of the Town Hall, for the purpose of electing a member of the Municipal Corporation in the room of Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, deceased. About a hundred justices were present, and on the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, seconded by Dr. P. C. DeSouza, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., was called to the chair in the absence of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. The Minutes of proceedings of the last general meeting were read by Mr. A. E. Blunt Gordon, acting Clerk to the Justices, and were duly confirmed.

The Chairman said the business before the meeting was the election of a member of the Municipal Corporation in place of Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady. Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban had been proposed by Sir Frank Souter and seconded by Mr. Grattan Geary.

Sir Frank Souter, in moving the proposition formally, said he did not think it was necessary to say anything at length in recommendation of his candidate, because he was a citizen well known to them all. From his occupation he could not but have received a good training in the civic affairs of the town; and Sir Frank had good reason to believe that, with his knowledge and experience, Mr. Murzban would be a useful acquisition to the Corporation. (Applause.)

Mr. Grattan Geary said he had great pleasure in seconding the proposition. He did not wish on this occasion to speak at any length, but from his knowledge of Mr. Murzban, he felt bound to say that his accession to the Corporation would be of very great value. (Applause.)

The Justices present handed the voting papers to the Chairman, who afterwards said that 41 votes had been recorded for Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban, whom he declared duly elected a member of the Corporation on behalf of the Justices.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta and seconded by Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, terminated the proceedings.

THE CALCUTTA TEAM IN POONA.

CRICKET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FINER weather for cricketing it would be impossible to imagine than that with which Poona was favoured on Friday and Saturday. The heat, which was somewhat excessive for this time of the year, rather surprised the Calcutta team, who did not appear to expect to experience such weather here. The wickets all through the game were essentially batsmens' wickets, which probably accounted for the large score made by Poona in their first innings, although, to be candid, the bowling of the Calcutta team was rather easily handled. On Friday, at about 11-15, Calcutta sent in Mellor and Hensman, to face the bowling of Barton and Holland. Hensman got Barton away to leg for four and Holland to mid-on for two, but only scored one more before Barton sent him down a Yorker and dismissed him. H. R. Fagan then went in, his first act being to draw Barton across beautifully for four. Very few runs had been added when Holland clean bowled Mellor—two for 21. E. Nixon was the next man in, but only one run had been put on, when Holland took H. Fagan's bails. E. A. Mackintosh and Nixon made a short stand, the telegraph showing 40 before a capital catch by Holland at short slip disposed of Mackintosh. G. Fagan, the next man to go to the wicket, signalised his advent by getting his first ball away with the slips for 4. In Holland's next over, Nixon cut him for four, and drove him for another four. The score was brought up to 61 before Colonel Kingscote stumped Nixon. There was some dissatisfaction over the decision of the umpire in this case but, as far as we could judge, it was a fair "out." Mr. F. E. Patteson joined Fagan, but only contributed 7 before he was given out l b w. F. K. Paine went in, but the bowling was altogether "too many" for him. After cutting Barton for a 3, and getting a couple of singles off Holland, one of Burton's nasty ones distributed his bails over the field—seven for 85. Corrie joined Fagan, who, in Holland's next over, cut his second for two, drove his third for another couple gave Muir-Mackenzie a difficult chance at mid-on, off his fourth ball and slipped his last for yet another two. Barton's next over was a maiden, off the last ball of which, Corrie was taken low down by Holland at short slip—eight for 93. Thomas next partnered Fagan, who was sticking manfully at his post, and some fast

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play ensued, the 120 going up before a separation was effected, the passion for run-getting dismissing Thomas, who had failed to get into his ground after attempting a rather short run—nine for 121. Jacob was the last man to go in, but he only made two before Barton clean bowled him—all out for 129.

Shortly before the tiffin bell rang, Poona sent in Colonel Caldecott and Captain Metcalfe to oppose the bowling of Thomas and G. Fagan. Thomas sent down a maiden, and Fagan's first over was also unproductive, only one being scored off it. Fourteen runs were, however, put on in the next four overs, at which time the tiffin bell rang and play was adjourned. There was some lively play after tiffin; Caldecott and Metcalfe seemed to have fairly settled down for a long innings apiece. At 40, Mackintosh went on in place of Fagan, but runs came as freely as ever. Two overs further on, Payne took the ball from Thomas. This change did not appear at first to be productive of any beneficial result, for Caldecott scored eight off the new bowler's first over. Off the second ball of Mackintosh's fifth over, Caldecott gave a difficult chance to point; Metcalfe cut the fourth ball of the same over into the pavilion for 4, and drove the last over the chains for 5, eventualities which brought Thomas on again in place of Mackintosh. The score had reached 98, when Mackintosh made a splendid one-hand catch at mid-off and sent Metcalfe to joint the on-lookers after he had placed a well-played 43 to his credit. Carleton joined the Poona captain, who still continued to play wonderfully steady cricket, and, shortly afterwards, the century was telegraphed amid loud applause. With the score at 101, Paine, whose bowling grew more difficult than his first over seemed to promise, caught and bowled Carleton. Barton faced Caldecott, and another good stand was made. Changes of bowling were tried, Nixon giving up the pads and gloves to H. Fagan and taking Paine's place at one end and G. Fagan taking the ball from Thomas. At 136, Caldecott was let off by Hensman in deep field, an omission that cost Calcutta four runs; the same fielder missed Caldecott a second time when the score had reached 147, and, at 150, another chance was proffered by Caldecott, this time to Paine at long off, revenge for which was taken by Fagan, who clean bowled Barton with the first ball of his next over—3 for 150. Major Kingscote, with the Hon. A. Hardinge to run for him, was run out the next ball—four for 150. To him succeeded Holland, and the score was brought up to 173 before a splendid catch by Mellor at long on got rid of Caldecott, whose fine innings of 79 included four fours, four threes, and fourteen twos. Ommaney went in next, but had only placed two to his credit when he skied a ball into Thomas's hands at long-off—six for 183. Col. Bedford, who was the next man in, stepped out of his ground in the coolest manner possible, and was incontinently stumped by Fagan—seven for 184. The Hon. A. Hardinge joined Holland, and twelve more runs were slowly added, when Nixon caught the new-comer very cleverly at point, low down—eight for 196. Muir-Mackenzie was the next to face the bowlers and, shortly afterwards, a cut for four, made by Holland, put the 200 up on the telegraph board. At 212, Muir Mackenzie, in attempting to hit a full-pitched ball, got his wicket spread-eagled—9 for 212. Clifton, the last man to go in, only made one before he was caught out by Nixon, and the innings closed for 215. It being close upon six o'clock, the stumps were drawn at the conclusion of Poona's first innings.

Play was resumed on Saturday morning a few minutes after eleven o'clock, by Calcutta sending Patteson and G. Fagan to the wickets. Patteson, who had Mackintosh to run for him, was standing in front of the batsman's crease after a run had been made, when Colonel Kingscote, putting down the balls, appealed to the umpire, who gave him "not out." Had the wicket-keeper thrown the ball up to the other end, the bowler might have put the stumps down there, notwithstanding the fact that Patteson's substitute was in his ground—that, I believe, is good cricket law. At eighteen, Patteson was given out l. b. w., his place being filled by H. Fagan, the left-handed player, and a stand was made. When 34 had been totalled, G. Fagan gave Muir-Mackenzie a chance at long on, which was dropped hastily. No more chances came until the score had reached 47, when Barton put in a shooter and got rid of G. Fagan—two for 47. Nixon, the next man to go in, did not stay long, being taken by Holland at cover-point—three for 53. Mackintosh took the place of the retiring batsman, but only five had been added to the score when a Yorker from Muir-Mackenzie, who had gone on in place of Holland, sent H. Fagan home—four for 58. Mellor took the bat, but the runs came very slowly. At 64, Holland made a splendid catch and Mackintosh went back. Then Corrie came in and made three, his off-stump falling to a twister from Muir-Mackenzie, just previous to which Barton had sent Mellor's bails flying about the wicket-keeper's head—seven for 68. Hensman and Paine, the two new men, made things lively for a while, until a crasher from Holland sent—or seemed to send—Paine's bat back amongst his stumps—eight for 87. Thomas went in and was bowled the first ball; Jacob followed, and, two balls latter on, had the satisfaction of seeing Hensman bowled—all out for 87. Poona, wanting two runs to win, sent in Metcalfe and Holland, the winning hit being made by the first-named off the second ball of Thomas's only over. Poona thus won the match by one run and ten wickets. The following are the complete scores:—

CALCUTTA

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
H Hensman, b Barton	7	b Barton	15
W Mellor, b Holland	6	b Barton	4
H R Fagan, b Holland	12	b Muir-Mackenzie	17
G Nixon, st Kingscote, b Holland	24	c Holland, b Barton	4
E A Mackintosh, c Holland, b Barton	7	c Holland, b Barton	5
G L Fagan, not out	29	b Barton	17
F E Patteson, l b w, b Holland	7	l b w, b Barton	15
F T Paine, b Barton	5	b Holland	4
A W Corrie, c Clifton, b Barton	2	b Muir-Mackenzie	3
R G Thomas, run out	15	b Holland	[illegible]
W Jacob, b Barton	2	not out	0
Extras	3	Extras	3
Total	129	Total	87

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Barton	119	60	4	5
Holland	105	58	2	4
Carleton	10	8	0	0

POONA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Caldecott, c Mellor, b G Fagan	79		
Capt. Metcalfe, c Mackintosh, b Paine	43	not out	2
S. A. Carleton, c and b Paine	1		
O. S. Barton, b G Fagan	20		
Col. Kingscote, run out	0		
W. Holland, not out	37	not out	0
H. T. Ommaney c Thomas, b Nixon	2		
Col. Bedford, st Corrie, b Nixon	0		
A. S. Hardinge, c Nixon, b Mackintosh	3		
J. Muir Mackenzie, b Thomas	8		
C. N. Clifton, c Nixon, b Thomas	1		
Extras	15	Total	2
Total	215		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Hensman	50	20	0	0
G. Fagan	90	46	3	2
Thomas	90	48	2	2
Mackintosh	40	33	1	1
Paine	60	19	1	2
Nixon	60	40	1	0

CRICKET.

BOMBAY TERMINUS GYMKHANA *VS.* BYCULLA UNITED.

In this match which was played on Saturday, Bombay, having won the toss sent their opponents in, who after nearly an hour lost their last wicket for 90 runs. Bombay secured for themselves 180 runs, and put their opponents in again, but the good bowling of Scott and the sharp fielding of the Bombay men soon terminated the game with an easy victory for Bombay by an innings and 43 runs. For Byculla, Pitcher, Slater and O'Neil played very well, while Scott, Boileau, Devlin and Ryan did credit to their side. The scores were as follow:—

BYCULLA UNITED.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
L. Scott, b Scott	2	c O'Brien, b Scott	3
W. Pitcher, b Scott	37	c Scott, b Devlin	4
R. Hayter, b Scott	0	b Scott	4
E. Walde Grave, b Scott	6	c Scott, b Devlin	3
J. Touche, c Moriarty, b Boileau	5	b Scott	0
H. Slater, b Boileau	9	b Scott	8
J. O'Neil, b Devlin	16	c Binks, b Devlin	0
J. Grehy, not out	6	run out, b Scott	9
J. McQueen, run out, b Scott	0	c Mayers, b Scott	5
A. Brooks, st. Boileau, b Scott	0	not out	4
G. Powell, c Jameison, b Devlin	2	c Jameieson, b Devlin	4
Extras	7	Extras	3
Total	90	Total	47

BOMBAY TERMINUS GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.	
R. Boileau, b O'Neil	21
J. Moriarty, b Pitcher	0
J. Devlin, c Grehy, b O'Neil	19
P. Scott, b Grehy	101
P. Ryan, c Grehy, b Scott	15
J. Bingham, c O'Neil, b Scott	1
G. Mayers, b Scott	1
H. Binks, st. Hayter, b Pitcher	4
H. Peters, not out	6
B. Jameison, b Grehy	3
J. Forsyth, b Grehy	0
Extra	9
Total	180

THE BENGAL RAILWAY TRAGEDY.

The *Indian Daily News*, of the 3rd inst., contains the following account of the collision on the Eastern Bengal Railway:—The colliding trains were the No 16 "up" goods (from Calcutta) and the No. 11 "down" passenger (from Goalundo). Neither train should stop at Aranghata; the goods train had just run through that station, the driver supposing he had a clear line before him to Bogoola, and the passenger train was running free, with no intention of stopping till Ranaghat six miles further on, should be reached, when the accident occurred. The railway is worked on the line-clear block system; and it has yet to be explained how the native station-masters at Bogoola and Ranaghat came to give the "up" and "down" trains respectively "line clear" at almost the same time, when they had only a single line to run over and once clear of those two stations, a collision between them was inevitable.

Intelligence of the accident was at once telegraphed to Calcutta, with the news that several were injured and others killed, and a special train was sent on to bring the injured into Sealdah. This train returned at 10-45 a.m., with 12 natives and four Europeans, one of whom was the driver of the passenger train, Walter Cummings. Cummings had his leg taken off, and the shock to his system, combined with the subsequent journey, was so serious that little hope is entertained of his recovery. The other injured Europeans brought on to Calcutta were a Mrs. Cann, her little girl, and two little nephews, sons of Mr. Cann, Apothecary of the E. B. Railway. Mrs. Cann had also with her her baby, eight months old; and the party occupied a second class carriage. The baby appears to have been thrown out the carriage by the conclusion, and it would seem as if a wheel of one of the waggons had passed over its legs, which were crushed in a fearful manner. The poor child must have been killed instantaneously. Mrs. Cann was found jammed among the ruins of the carriage, with her other child lying on top of her. She has been injured about the back apparently, and it is feared the spine is affected. The little girl had her foot crushed, but not seriously. The two little boys were cut about the face and legs, but fortunately sustained no serious injury.

The driver of the passenger train (Morgan) was killed on the spot. A pile of coals, thrown on to his engine from the tender by the collision, jammed him up against the breast-plate of the fire-box. His back was terribly burned, but he could not have suffered from that cause, as the falling coals must have killed him instantaneously.

Among the twelve injured natives who were brought to Sealdah yesterday morning, and removed at once to the Campbell Hospital, were two of the firemen; the others were third class passengers. The firemen were the most seriously injured. One poor fellow had his right leg and left foot so badly crushed, that a double amputation had to be performed, and he died under the operation. The other fireman has had his left leg amputated above the knee.

The railway officials at Sealdah either had not, or refused to say that they had, any definite information about the accident or its results. A rumour was spread abroad in the town that 60 people had been killed; at the station our representative was informed that it was believed twelve people only were killed; but from another source we have the information that there were fourteen natives killed, and to that number the driver, Morgan, Mrs. Cann's baby, and the native fireman were to be added. The number of injured, we hear, was about 60.

Colonel Conway-Gordon, the Agent, and other officials of the Railway, went to Aranghata by special train yesterday morning; and, in reply to a telegram calling for medical assistance, two doctors went from Barrackpore.

Traffic on the line was, of course, interrupted. The passengers and mails from Darjeeling were to be transhipped into a special train on this side of the debris; but they had not arrived at Sealdah to a late hour yesterday afternoon. Mr. Henderson, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was coming down from Darjeeling, and was obliged to telegraph to ask that a Bench of Honorary Magistrates would preside at the Police Court in his stead.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By H E the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office,

Head-Quarters, Poona, 3rd Oct.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Personal Staff—Capt (Bt Major) J D Mansel, Rifle Bgde, (Aide-de-Camp to Major Genel Sir J Ross, K C B) to act as Aide-de-Camp to Bgdr Genl Oldershaw, C B, from the 29th Aug 1884, and during such time as he may be in command of the Poona Divin, or until further orders.

I—Surgn H W Stevenson, I M D, is placed on Genl Duty, Sind Circle.

II—Surgn R W S Lyons, M D, I M D, having been relieved of the officiating Medical charge, 1st Bombay Lancers, is placed on Genl Duty, Quetta Dist

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt E R Owen, Lancashire Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join, the 1st Battn, to which he has been posted on his recent promotion.

Lieut W H E Murray, 1st Battn Loyal North Lan Regnt, is directed to proceed to England, during the present Trooping season for duty at the Depot.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the 27th Sept 1884:—

Lieut J S Ashby, S C, Wing Officer, 10th N L I.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Loyal North Lan Regt—(1st Batn)—Lieut A A M Faulknor for six months on medical certificate.

[Fit for duty with Troops.]

Lieut H M S O'Brien for 12 months, on medical certificate.

[Unfit for duty with Troops.]

Royal Sussex Regt:—Lieut R T Doveton, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery:—Capt A Tracey, (A Batty 2nd Bigde) from 20th Oct 1884 to 20th Nov. 1884, to Rawal Pindi on private affairs.

Rifle Bgde (1st Bat):—Lieut W J Lascelles, to Dharwar and Canara Dists from 13th Sept to 11th Nov 1884 on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

Army Medl Dept:—Surgn Major C S Close to remain in Poona, from 30th Sept 1884 to 7th Oct 1884, on private affairs.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr. J Tweedie, Dist and Sess Judge, Shahabad, leave for twenty days from 9th Octr next, or subsequent date.

Mr. E T Lloyd, C S, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 12th inst.

The services of Mr T Inglis, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr in charge of the Raneegunge Sub-divn of Burdwan, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept.

Mr W H Thomson, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Bhagulpore, on leave, is transfd to Hooghly, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

In supercession of order of 6th inst, Mr H Farrer, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, to have charge of the Raneegunge Sub-divn of Burdwan.

Mr T J C Grant, Offg Magte and Colr of Balasore, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr F Jones, Offg Magte and Colr of Pooree, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr J A Hopkins, Magte and Colr of Noakholly, on leave, to be Magte and Colr of Tipperah.

Mr J Ware Edgar, C S I, to be Magte and Colr of Noakholly. He will, however, continue to act as Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Judicial, Political, and Apptmt Depts.

Mr P Nolan, Offg Magte and Colr of Shahabad, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr F Wyer, Offg Magt and Colr of Dacca, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr G Toynbee, Offg Magte and Colr of Hooghly, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr R H Pawsey, Magte and Colr of Cuttack, on furlough, to be Magte and Colr of Dinagepore.

Mr G M Carrie, Offg Magt and Colr of Cuttack, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr A Manson, Magte and Colr on furlough, to be Magt and Colr of Chittagong.

Mr. E V Westmacott to be Magte and Colr of Sarun. He will, however, continue to act as Insprl Genl of Jails, Bengal.

Mr H Mosley, Magte and Colr of Moorshedabad, on furlough, to be Magte and Colr of Furreedpore.

Mr J C Veasey, Offg Magte and Colr of Moorshedabad, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr C C Quinn, Magte and Colr of Sarun, on furlough, to be Magte and Colr of Patna.

Mr H S Beadon, Magte and Colr of Balasore, on furlough, to be Magte and Colr of Backergunge.

Mr C H Vowell, to be Magte of Pubna, but will continue to officiate as Magte and Colr of Patna, until relieved by Mr C C Quinn.

Mr W Macpherson, Dist and Sess Judge of Cuttack, on deputn, to be Dist and Sess Judge of Purneah.

Mr J B Worgan, Offg Dist and Sess Judge of Cuttack, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr F J G Campbell, Offg Dist and Sess Judge of Rajshahye, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr S H C Tayler, Offg Dist and Sess Judge of Burdwan, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr T F Bignold, Dist and Sess Judge of Chittagong, on leave, to be Dist and Sess Judge of Beerbhoom.

Mr R M Towers, Dist and Sess Judge of Tipperah, on furlough, is apptd to be dist and Sess Judge of Chittagong.

Mr F W J Rees, Offg Dist and Sess Judge of Tipperah, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr C A Kelly, Dist and Sess Judge of Nuddea, to be Dist and Sess Judge of Noakholly.

Mr C B Garrett to be Dist and Sess Judge of Nuddea, but will continue to officiate as Supdt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, until relieved by Mr T T Allen.

Mr J Crawfurd, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Mymensingh, to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Nuddea, during absence, on deputn, of Mr C B Garrett.

Mr H Beveridge, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Perghs, to be Dist and Sess Judge of Furreedpore, but will continue in his present apptmt till relieved by Mr J F Browne.

Mr T Smith, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Gya, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr F H McLaughlin, offg Dist and Sess Judge, Pubna, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr G E Porter to be Dist and Sess Judge, Backergunge, but will continue to act as Judl Comr of Chota Nagpore.

Mr J F Stevens, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, on furlough, to be Dist and Sess Judge, Mymensingh.

Mr T M Krikwood, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Moorshedabad, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr F W R Cowley, Dist and Sess Judge, on furlough, to be Dist and Sess Judge of Patna.

Mr F J G Cambell, Dist and Sess Judge, Rajahahye, was on privilege leave, from 5th to 23rd March, 1884, inclusive.

Mr Cambell was also on special leave from afternoon of 5th May to forenoon of 22nd Augt, 1884, inclusive

Mr J Whitmore, Jt Magte and Depy Colr and Sub-Judge, is posted to the sudder station of the Gya dist.

Mr F H B Skrine, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Howrah, leave for one month, in extension of leave granted 1st inst.

Mr W O Fasson, Asst Supdt of Police, acted in first grade of Asst Supdts of Police from 18th Augt to the 2nd Septr 1884, inclusive.

The Rev W H Bray, Chapln of St John's Church, Calcutta, leave for one month from 19th inst.

Mr S H Watling to be Secy to the Dist School Committee of Durbhunga, vice Moulvie Gowhur Ali, resigned.

Mr W Masters, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Tirhoot, is promoted to the first grade of Sub-Depy Opium Agents, vice Mr A H Turnbull, retired.

Mr H Osborne, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Basti, is promoted to the second grade of Sub-Depy Opium Agents, vice Mr Masters.

Mr H J F Pratt, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Bareilly, is promtd to the third grade of Sub-Depy Opium Agents, vice Mr H Osborne.

Mr R W Nicholson, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Sultanpore, is promtd to the fourth grade of Sub-Depy Opium Agents, vice Mr H J F Pratt.

Mr H F Drummond, Offg Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Goruckpore, to be a Sub-Depy Opium Agent, 5th grade, vice Mr R W Nicholson.

Mr C Paterson, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Ghazipore, is promtd to the first grade of Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agents, vice Mr H F Drummond.

Mr A Christian, Tempy Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, second grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr C Paterson.

Mr G M Gregory, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, third grade, is promtd temply to second grade, vice Mr A Christian.

Mr Gregory will continue in his present apptmt as Head Asst to the Principal Asst of the Benares Agency.

Mr J C Sarkies, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Etawah, is promtd temply to second grade, vice Mr G M Gregory, seconded.

Mr C A C Gennoe, Tempy Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, third grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr A Christian.

Mr A Ross, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Ghazipore, is promtd temply to third grade, vice Mr C A C Gennoe.

Mr R W Pyne, Probny Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Bettiah, is apptd to the fourth grade, vice Mr C A C Gennoe.

The above apptmts will have effect from 1st inst.

Mr H H D'Oyly to be a Probny Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent.

23rd Sept—Mr R Drake, Offg Sub-Depy Opium Agent Allygunge, to be Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Patna, vice Mr A H Turnbull, retd.

Mr N T Ryves, Offg Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Hajeepore, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr J A Flyter, Offg Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Bettiah, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr H F Drummond, Offg Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Gorruckpore, is confirmed in that apptmt.

The Lieut Govr accepts the resignation tendered by Mr F H B Skrine of his apptmt as a Comr for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

Mr J Witmore, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Gya, is vested with the powers of a Magte, first class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in sect 260 of the Code of C Procedure.

Mr C J Cole, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Behar-Assam State Railway, passed the D S Exam in Hindustani on 6th Augt, 1883.

LIFE ON THE RIVER AT FOOCHOW.

Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming, contributes the following article to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Among many happy memories of China none are so full of interest and pleasure to me as those which centre in Foochow—a name at this moment so distressingly familiar to our ears. First there is the beautiful sail for twenty miles up the Min River from the sea to the anchorage, passing between picturesque islands and fine crags, with a background of mountains towering to a height of about 4,000 feet—(the sacred Mount Kushan is 3,000 feet). After threatening one last narrow channel one arrives at a fertile valley about ten miles broad, through which the stream flows more sluggishly among sandy shallows. Therefore all vessels of serious tonnage must lie at the anchorage about twelve miles by river from the city, a distance which, from accidents of wind and tide, often proves a serious inconvenience to the little colony of foreign residents who are here established, consisting chiefly of families in some way connected with the arsenal or the naval training college. We reached the anchorage for the first time at sunset, when the famous pagoda on the little island stood out in dark relief against a blood-red sky. At sunrise it gleamed like a pillar of snow as, with the dark foliage around, it lay mirrored in the glassy stream, where vessels of all sizes and shapes lay peacefully at anchor. We noticed the graceful lines of the Chinese gunboats, which were gaily decked with streamers and bright red banners in honour of some native festival, while over the main deck was spread an awning of blue and white stripe cloth. I was much amused by an account of some of the ceremonies observed on the occasion of launching the training ship. It is always customary before a junk sails on any voyage to sacrifice a cock, and sprinkle its blood on the bows of the vessel, amid much beating of gongs; but on this occasion a very especial blessing was invoked on this new undertaking and the Court at Pekin sent its Imperial Commissioner to offer sacrifice, as the representative of the Emperor. Two alters were therefore erected on board the new ship, one to the Goddess of the River, the other to the Goddess of Heaven. To the former were sacrificed two goats and two pigs, and to the latter, who has less to do with shipping, only the heads of one pig and one goat. But quantities of joss paper inscribed with prayers for good luck were burned on each altar, and showers of prayers on gilt paper were thrown into the sea to propitiate the Sea Dragon. Then, amid deafening beating of gongs, firing of guns, shouting, and general uproar, the training ship which was intended to be the nursery of the reformed Chinese navy glided into the water.

Chinese junks, and Chinese boat life in general, are singularly fascinating from an artistic point of view, and I had ample opportunities of improving my acquaintance with them while living in a house boat on the river Min, above Foochow, and also during a fortnight's visit to friends whose home in the Chinese quarter of Nantai (facing the city of Foochow) lay on the brink of the river, which at certain states of the tide is literally covered with native vessels of all shapes and sizes. It is so extraordinary to which large junks coming down the river mid-stream, propelled only by two gigantic sculls, one on each side of the ship, and each worked by about a dozen men. The end of this huge oar is attached to the junk by a strong leathern thong, and the scull works round and round circuitously, somewhat on the principle of the screw. All the time the men are at this, or any other labour involving continuous action (such as rowing, or dragging a heavy cart), they keep up a careless chorus.

There are generally a multitude of singularly picturesque junks lying at anchor just below the great bridge of Ten Thousand Ages (Wanshowkeaou) which connects the Isle of Nantai with the mainland of Foochow; and many delightful hours have I spent rowing about among these to select the most striking group, and then sketching peacefully from the house boat which lay securely moored at the point thus chosen. But no brush—certainly not mine—could convey any correct impression of these strange scenes—these extraordinary combinations of form and colour. Here we have a whole flotilla moored side by side, and we look up at the extraordinary high sterns, so fantastic in shape, and covered with brilliant pictures of huge birds and gruesome dragons, or groups of mythological scenes. Emerald green, scarlet, white and gold, sienna and madder and prussian are so freely used that even the gorgeous and very varied banners can scarcely excel the brilliance of the vessel. But the overhanging stern and huge unwieldy rudder cast deep shadows, which are carried down in the reflections, and the grey granite bridge, and grey and white clouds softening the blue sky and the distant hills, harmonize the whole. Now we may change our position, so as to watch the great timber junks taking on their cargo. I say *on* advisedly, for it is all tied on outside, and only the stem and stern of a laden vessel are visible, so great is the bulk of timber fastened to her on either side; of course she thus becomes exceedingly buoyant, for the cargo is self-supporting, floating on its own account! The prow of these vessels is shaped and painted to represent the face of a gigantic and most gaudy fish, with huge staring eyes, and the heavy anchor hung from its mouth. Very quaint, too, are the huge sails of brown or yellow matting, supported by cross ribs of bamboo. After a wet night, all the sails are run up to dry at early morning, and when half furled, the bamboo ribbing is singularly suggestive of the wing of the flying fish, from which doubtless the idea was first taken. When a junk is fully laden and on the eve of sailing, the crew command themselves to the sea-dragon in a frightfully noisy religious service. Offerings of food are thrown into the sea, and one of the crew holds up burning joss-paper towards the sun, while the other produce an ear-splitting din on gongs and cymbals. During the service the whole vessel, but especially the stern, is decorated with banners of every shape and every conceivable device. Thus the protection of the sea-dragon is invoked, and the timber junks start on their seaward journey.

A good deal of the timber thus despatched has probably changed hands at least once on its way from the forests, as there are a number of pirates on the river banks who make a special industry of robbing the wood rafts on their way down the stream. Many also come to grief when the river is in flood and the rafts are swept away, or come into undesired collision with the stone bridges or other obstacles, in which case their scattered timbers are appropriated by whoever can save them. No one dreams of returning these fruits of hard labour to the rightful owners. I assisted at a very exciting scene of wood salvage when cruising on the Min in a large house boat. A glorious pink sunset, with heavy grey clouds, was succeeded by a magnificent thunderstorm, with vivid lightning followed by terrific rain, which came down just like a water-spout. In half an hour the rain had ceased, but the river was in flood. It was evident that every mountain torrent had come raging down every gully in the mountain forests, and sweeping down quantities of cut logs all ready for the market. Such valuable firewood was a prize most precious to the boatmen, who were wild with excitement, and they spent the evening rowing about in the gig, which they filled again and again till they had rescued such a quantity that every corner of the boat was crammed and the decks were piled up with this precious salvage. As we hoped to reach Foochow on the following day the inconvenience to us was small compared with the value of the prize to the crew. The capture was so exciting that we helped them by holding lanterns and candles, with a plate held over the glass shade to prevent their blowing out. We saw lights moving all along the shore, and asked the head boatman what they were. "Men stealing wood," he replied, and we forbore comment! It certainly was better that the crew should get what they could than that the wood should float seaward; certainly its rightful owners could never recover it.

But next day we saw a good deal of genuine theft. We awoke to find the whole plain flooded. The green fields on which yesterday we had looked with such pleasure were now a dreary expanse of grey mud, and poor villagers dressed in grass rain cloaks and huge bamboo hats were floundering about in search of firewood. The mountains which had at sunset been so gloriously blue were now dim, grey ghosts, scarcely visible through the mist. Wood rafts were taking advantage of the flood to effect a rapid journey down the stream, whereon still floated many logs, so our men went on collecting treasure all the way. About noon we reached an immense stone bridge, similar to that which connects the Island suburb of Foochow with the capital. This has twenty-four massive stone piers, each connected by one huge granite slab, about thirty feet long! A stone balustrade on either side protects the blue-clothed crowds which for ever cross and recross, and which to-day were gazing with unusual interest at the wood-rafts in their perilous endeavours to shoot past the bridge, towards which they were carried with frightful rapidity and force. Many came to grief, and those which did get through in safety became helplessly blocked in the crowd below. Seeing that we had no chance of getting on, we gave up the attempt, and lay still watching the systematic way in which practical sampans lay moored to the bridge, ready to slip out in a second should a raft get into difficulties—not to help, but to steal—indeed, they contrived to abstract logs from most of the rafts, by watching for the moment when any cause induced the raftsmen all to look in one direction. It was the most barefaced piracy, and all the women stood on the shore, waiting to help their relatives to carry their spoil ashore.

Those sampans, the family house boats, of which I spoke just now, are one of the most curious phases of domestic life in China. There are many thousands of them on every great river, and here at Foochow it was an endless course of interest to watch those from our verandah on the river's brink. They practically prove the old truism that "man want but little here below," for the "little" which forms the clean and apparently happy home of three generation is a boat about the size of two four-post beds set end to end, and covered in at night by a series of telescopic sliding roofs, of bamboo matting. Here man and wife, grand-parents and little children, cook, and sleep, and worship; for no matter how tiny the boat, the family alter is never crowded out. It occupies the place of honour, and the very poorest often contrive to lay aside a few cash to buy flowers to place before the little image of the Goddess of Mercy, with the young child, and a few sticks of incense to burn, when, at sunrise and at sunset, the family specially commend themselves to her care. A large number of the sampan population at Foochow have attached themselves to the Roman Catholic mission, and these are distinguished by the substitution of the image of the Blessed Virgin and Child, and by the little brass crucifix or medallion worn by the family.

SIMPLICITY OF DIET.

Simplicity of diet is exemplified at the Health Exhibition by the Vegetarian Society of Manchester. They have, from almost the opening day, kept in operation a dining room to convince the public that, if it is not possible for man to live by bread alone, he may do passing well in this vale of tears without fish, flesh, or fowl. The experiment has undoubtedly been an immense success. On an average 1,300 persons per day have partaken of the sixpenny vegetarian dinners, and for three hours at a stretch, not excluding Wednesdays, a crowd of patient people might be seen waiting outside until room could be found within. Long years ago the then novelty of a vegetarian banquet at the Crystal Palace served as an opportune whetstone for the wit of the period, and *Punch*, as usual, equal to the occasion, produced a sketch of two gentlemen discovered in the won't-go-home till morning stage, the most "forrard" of the twain offering, in many a hiccup, to stand his friend another lettuce. That vegetarianism has, in the interval, won converts and flourished, spite of ridicule and unbelief, may be gathered from the fact that during the present year five new vegetarian restaurants have been opened in the City alone. They are all answering well, partly perhaps because the viands offered are cheap to the City clerk, but also, as is well known, because young men have come to believe that they can finish their day's work better after the frugal meal now obtainable than after a chump chop or point steak with pewter accompaniment. It was, therefore, with a pardonably satisfied and hopeful feeling that the Vegetarian Society last evening challenged attention at an Health Exhibition by an eighteen-penny dinner.

It was a special effort. All the tickets were disposed of hours in advance, and when the little bell signalled grace before vegetables there was not an empty chair in the comfortable, brightly decorated dining-room. The limited kitchen accommodation at the disposal of the food reformers must be held answerable for one or two trifling defects, to which the most friendly guest could not shut his eyes, such as long "waits" between the courses, and a sparing assortment of fresh vegetables. These small draw-backs were unavoidable, and to that extent the founders of the feast were clearly unable to do themselves adequate justice. But it was, notwithstanding, an excellent dinner of the kind, even if it did lack the artistic flavourings of the modern fleshly cook. Green pea and tomato soups were accepted as a matter of course. Curried vegetables and rice to follow would have satisfied one completely if the next guest had not ordered macaroni-au-gratin, whose savoury odour of cheese rather made one wish to exchange plates. First on the list of removes was "Mushroom pie," a fine compromise, as it seemed, between the dinner of herbs and the stalled ox. But though many guests took the precaution to order it before the curried carrots and cabbage were done with, the smiling damsel in attendance pronounced, "Mushroom pie is off." There had been evidently a tremendous run upon it on all hands, as if not a few ladies and gentlemen present lusted yet a little after the fleshpots of Egypt, and were determined to seize the opportunity, and get as near the mark as they could. Baked haricots and tomatoes, and vegetable fritter with fried onions, remained for consolation. The last-named dish was really very good. The accidental insertion into the mouth of a shred of (under the circumstances) delicious fried onion was a grand surprise. It had somewhat the effect produced when a boat, softly drifting down stream, suddenly strikes land. The difference between the innocent admixture of frittered vegetables and the bold pungent onion was most striking. The chastened palate, unexpectedly finding something to grip at, rose, as it were, in its strength. Capital pastry, stewed fruits, and abundant dessert, coffee and biscuits concluded the menu. No knife was used or required during the feast. To keep up festive appearances a fork was occasionally affected, but the spoon might have been relied upon with confidence to meet every emergency.

After dinner speeches came in as an anti-dessert. Mr. H. Mathew Williams, who has in the Health Exhibition series written a treatise on "The Scientific Basis of Cookery," was chairman. He began—we have remarked a similar thing at other vegetarian festivals—by confessing that he was not a practical vegetarian himself, explaining that he had not been able to put himself to the inconvenience which his vegetarian friends assured him the system involves. Still, he predicated that when scientific cookery is better understood the diet of the future will be vegetarian. Dr. T. R. Allison afterwards explained in detail the principles of the society, and food samples were exhibited by the Prince of Mantua. It was urged generally that vegetarianism is enjoined by humanity, history, esthetics, physiology, chemistry, economy, agriculture, psychology, &c.—in short, that man as a physical, intellectual, and moral being becomes most completely developed in all his faculties when subsisting upon the direct productions of the vegetable kingdom.

The sixpenny dinners given during the Exhibition have afforded thousands of people an opportunity of learning how to eat up to this noble standard. This is only fair. For grosser feeders there have been the regular knife and fork dining saloons, buffets, all over the place, the Duval dinner, the shilling hot dinner of four courses, coffee and cocoa stalls, and the dairy counters. The Exhibition opened with these, but during the summer there have been added a club dinner in the upper quadrant within hearing of the bands, a Chinese restaurant, a Japanese repast, Koumiss milked and fermented on the spot, and, last of all, Dutch natives and Whitstables. Against these powerful attractions the vegetarian dinner has held its own triumphantly. It goes without saying that none but temperance beverages are served in the room. Elegant looking bottles with "champagne" on the lable were, it is true, upon the table last night but the vintages were of raspberry, pear, strawberry, and the like, and strictly non-alcoholic. This hot summer has produced a sort of thirsty exhibition, so that drinks all and sundry have been in free demand. John Barleycorn, however, has been to the front from the first, and the public would be amazed, and probably incredulous, if they saw a return of the barrels and bottles of Allsopp (no other brew is sold in the building) consumed in a week, or even in a single popular day, when the mercury rises to 80 in the shade.—*Daily News.*

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Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	13 0	15 0
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Chateau Romer	17 0	...
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F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	—
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Pilsener Beer	6 0	4 0
Lagerbier	5 0	...
Kaiser Beer	6 0	4 0
Export Beer	5 8	...
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India Pale Ale	5 0	3 0

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Do. do. Superior	20 0	...
Do. do. Finest	21 0	...
Best Italian Oil, (Flutes)		6 0
Do. do. Pints		8 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	14 0	...
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